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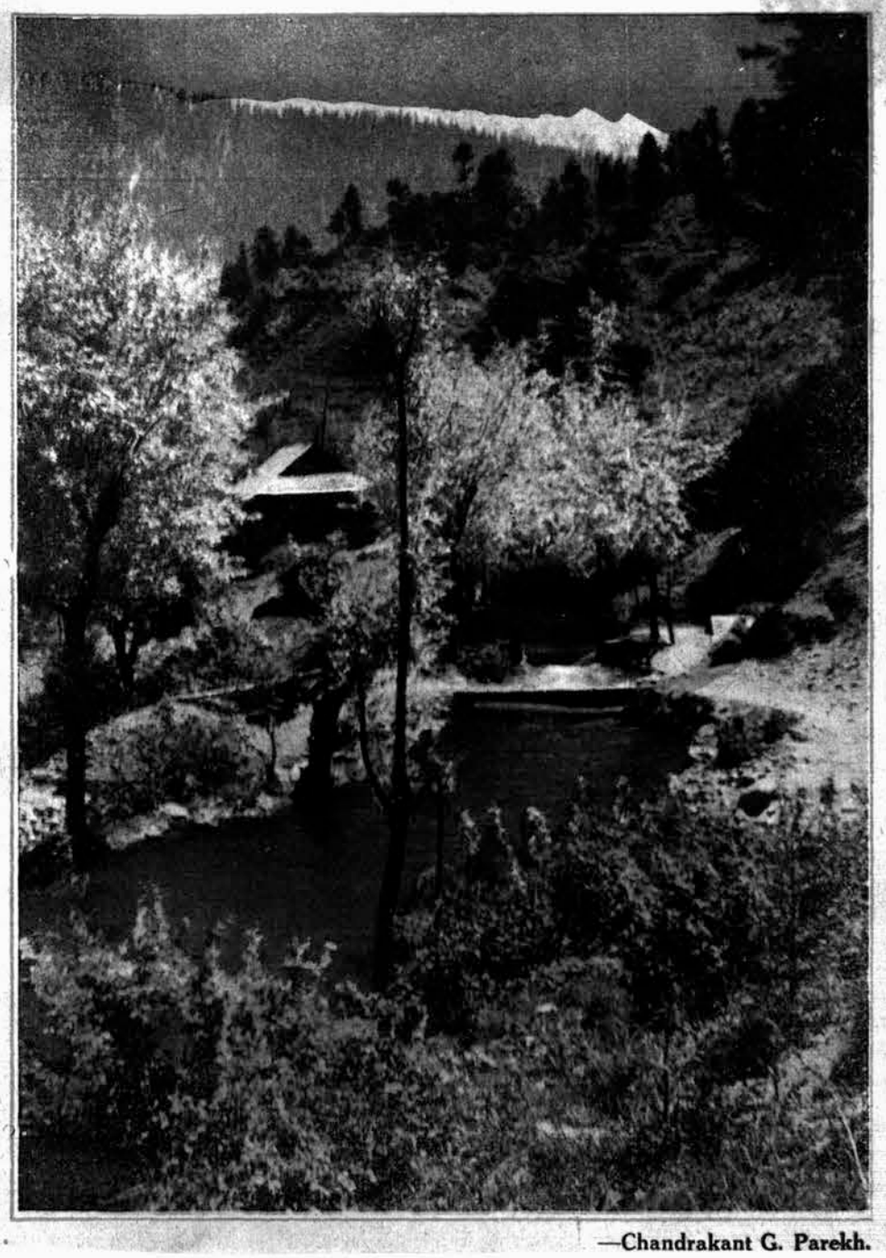
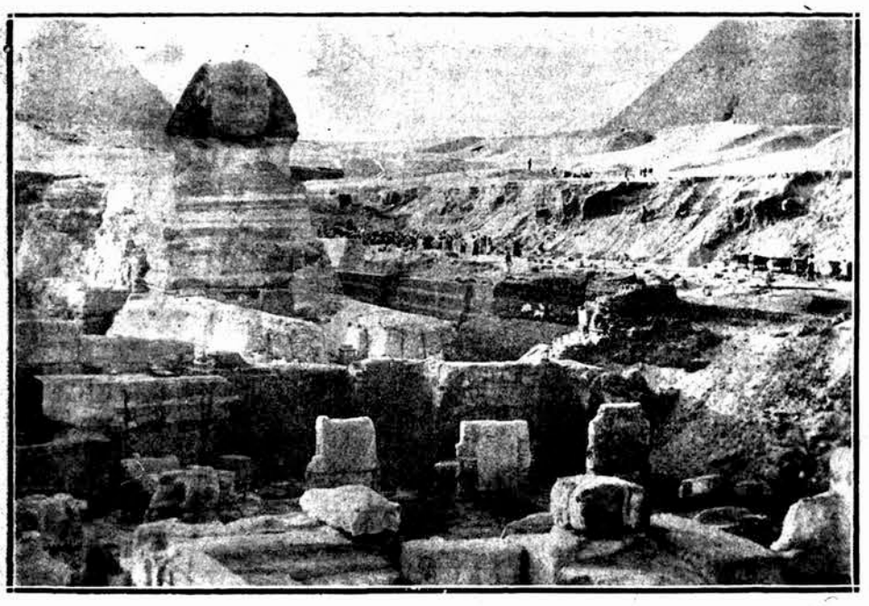


A HIMALAYAN BROOK

—Chandrakant G. Parekh.

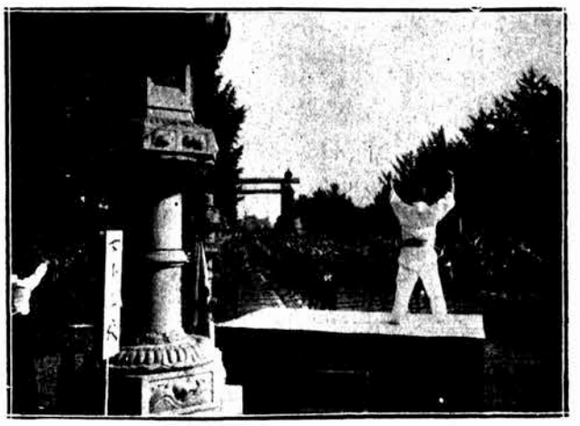
THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX



Extensive new excavations are being carried out at the Sphinx by Professor Selim Hassan, the famous Egyptologist. Among the discoveries has been a stone bearing valuable hieroglyphics.

"The Surf-Players." (Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Ramzan in Paris Mosque: The piper announces the termination of the Fast.



Massed Gymnastic display in Tokyo in celebration of Anniversary of Birthday of Emperor Meiji.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 20, 1936.

A Woman Who Tricked A Fleet

BEING the Romantic True Story of a Russian woman Spy, who fooled the entire German Baltic Squadron during the Great War.

By P. N. MOHILE

The North Sea was undobtedly the principal theatre of naval operations during the Great War. But elsewhere, especially in the Baltic, the German Navy suffered some very painful reverses. Most of them were due to Russian ingenuity in laying their mines--a task in which their Secret Service played a leading part. Some remarkable coups were brought off—from amongst which one stands forth prominent, as having cost the German Baltic Fleet almost an entire flotilla of their very valuable destroyers, and their Admiral his Baltic Command! And the most remarkable point about it was that it was brought off by a woman—almost single-handed!

Amongst the warrant-officers of the German Baltic Squadron at that time was one Kurt Bremmarman—a stalwart, fair-haired Rhine lander, blessed with more than an average share of masculine beauty. He seemed to exercise a peculiar kind of fascination, over a certain class of women along the coast. Many and varied were the conquests that fell to the lot of this handsome naval officer—until he came to be known as 'the most accomplished lady-killer' along that particular coast—to his own secret delight and the envy of his brother officers!. Of th's handsome Rhinelander it might verily be said 'he came, he saw and he conquered.

He soon became quite a coastal celebrity in this field. Many were the bets he laid with his brother-officers 'that he would bring Miss So and So of...to his feet within a week' and never even once did he lose his bet! Until someone carried him the news of Anna of Libau.....

Anna Of Libau

Anna, they told him, was a Russian waitress at a small hotel, frequented by German Officers in Libau—then evacuated by Russians and occupied by Germans. There was no doubt as to her fascinating beauty, but what made her almost irresistible was her peculiar air of refinement and distinction—it lent her charms an unusual glamour—and officers of the German Navy fell over each other in trying to court her favour but coy and demure—she had resisted their attacks.....

There was something about her too that effectually prevented any of them taking any liberties with this mysterious beauty, who smiled and talked and chaffed with all—even now and then flirted with some, but yielded to none!

Such was Anna of Libau—they dared him to subdue her.....they bet their one month's salary he would fail...

"A mere Russian waitress—and unconquerable....", Kurt Bremmerman snorted, shrugged his shoulders and accepted the bet!

The very next time his cruiser touched Libau,—Kurt Bremmarman started to win his bet. He visited the local hotel where Anna was employed, almost every day, and brought all his masculine batteries to bear.....

Days passed...coy and demure Anna was, and coy and demure she seemed to remain.....in the meanwhile something strange and subtle was happening within the heart of this woman-hunter.....

It was the old, old story of the hunter starting to catch the hare, and in the end the hare catching the hunter.....

The killer was on the fair way of being killed...

Kurt Bremmarman had come in jest—he now stayed in earnest.....

The handsome Rhinelander lost his heart to 'the mere waitress' of Libau. And in about a fortnight, when some signs of little melting seemed to appear in the deep, blue eyes of Anna, his cruiser was ordered off on duty!.

Cruel Fate! For the first time in his life he lost both the things he never had lost before, his heart and his bet!

Jealously gnawed at his heart as he left the woman he had come to love, to the tender mercies of the next-comer ...his business claimed him, his love must wait! It is a common drama of real life, we see about us every day.

It was at this time that the German Baltic Squadron was planning the first big offensive against the Russian bases, in the Gulf of Riga. Libau, which they had occupied and the Russians had evacuated, was proposed to be used as a base. Thence a clear channel was to be swept through the deadly Russian mine-wielders, destroyers and boats full of men were to move forward, and troops landed on the island of Osel, on the mainland near Riga, under cover of darkness and heavy bombardment. Their only fear was the Russian mines. They seemed to spring up everywhere.....almost always without fail in the most inconvenient of places.... If only they could somehow know the exact locations of these, the well-planned offensive was as good as won! The German Secret Service bent all their efforts in this one direction....

"Get me a chart of the Russian Minefields in the Gulf of Riga—and I will get you a smashing victory", ordered the German Admiral of the Baltic Squadron....

The word went forth and every officer of the German Navy from the Captain to the Rear Admiral kept his eyes and ears open.....

Fate had been cruel to Kurt Bremmarman at the start of his love, but now it seemed to relent. His cruiser struck a hidden Russian mine and had to return to Libau for a fortnight before the planned attack, for the necessary repairs. Needless to say, Kurt Bremmarman made good use of his spare time.

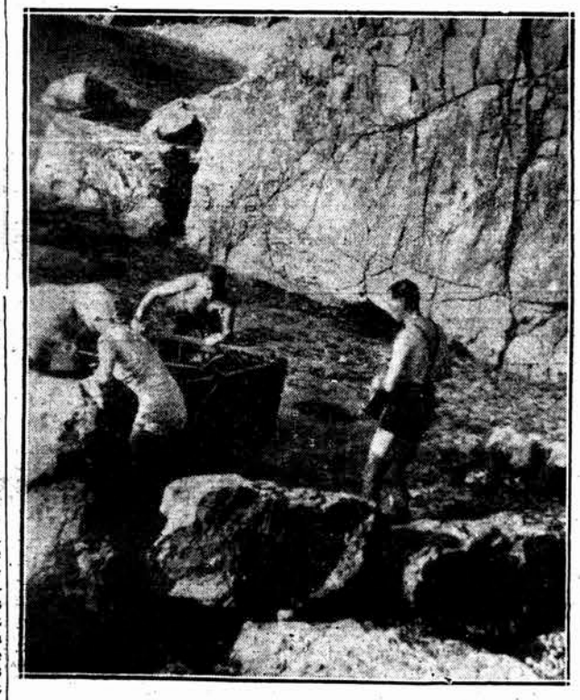
Anna seemed to favour him, and yet somehow did not appear to trust him fully. For to Kurt Bremmarman, an expert in his own fashion in fathoming female psychology, it was seen obvious that there was something on her mind, something that effectually stood between him and his victory.

"I don't mind the nature of your secret—your past is nothing to me—I only want to help you so that I may prove my devotion to you—tell me how I can do so", he implored passionately again and again. At last her reserve broke down and amidst sobs and tears she unfolded the details of her touching story.....

Anna's Story

A pretty orphan girl of eighteen, two years ago she had met a handsome Russian Naval Officer, while the Russians still retained the possession of Libau. Inexperienced in the ways of the world, they had drifted into a romance, she innocently believing his word that he

(Continued on page 58)



This exclusive picture was taken at Dubrovnik when ex-King Edward and Mrs. Wallis Simpson were on holiday together on the yacht "Nahlin." The ex-King is an ardent oarsman and spent much time rowing and bathing. Photo shows the ex-King and Mrs. Wallis Simpson (in bathing costume), grounding their boat during a bathing expedition at Dubrovnik.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Countries are well cultivated not as they are fertile, but as they are free.

MONTESQUIEU.

A Gay City Full Of Life

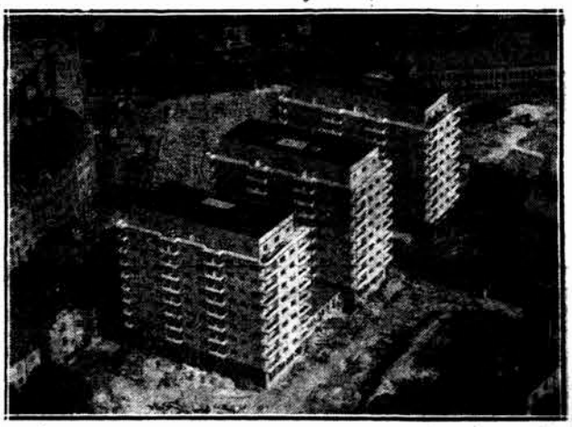
Stockholm, Swedish Metropolis, With Its Population Of 500,000, Has Attractions Which Not Many Capitals Of Europe Can Claim

(From A Correspondent)

Stockholm, with environs of exquisite beauty, gives the foreigner a concentrated picture of the characteristics of the country. Furthermore, it occupies a leading position as the centre of the intellectual culture of the country and as the seat of the government and chief administrative departments. For those interested in history, Stockholm is rich in historical association, in spite of the modern spirit that pervades the present age.

The city was founded in the 13th century and built on islands situated in the turbulent streams connecting Lake Malarn with the Baltic. It is this remarkable situation that has given Stockholm its bewitching charm, the rushing streams and the more calmly flowing waters enlivening and beautifying the scenery.

Stockholm has many notable buildings and places of interest. The Chef-d'oeuvre is the Town Hall, erected in the years 1911-1922 from the plans of Ragnar Ostberg and considered one of the most beautiful modern buildings in Europe.



An aerial view of the modern residential buildings at Kungsklippan in Sweden.

The growth of Stockholm has been very rapid, and it is now a large town with a population of some 500,000 inhabitants. It has all the characteristics of a metropolis, broad avenues and open places with a throbbing life. A number of theatres provide the visitor with excellent evening entertainment. Stockholm will undoubtedly strike the stranger as a gay city, full of life and beauty with every opportunity of sports, such as golf, tennis and riding.

The most striking part of the main easterly coast of Sweden is the Stockholm archipelago—a triangular bay some 30 miles deep and some 60 miles wide, with Stockholm at the apex, divided by thousands of rocky, pine clad islets, large and small, into channels which wind fascinatingly down to the open sea.

VISBY, ON THE ISLAND OF GOTLAD.

Visby, the capital of Gotlad, is easily reached by steamer from Stockholm. It is the most remarkable city of Northern Europe, for it retains its mediaeval walls, towers, streets, churches and houses practically untouched by modernity.

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Did You Know?

British Post Office delivers over 160 million parcels a year.

* * * *

Costliest picture in the National Gallery is Titian's Cornaro Group bought for £122,000 in 1929.

* * * *

Pins were first machine made in England in 1824.

* * * *

City of London has day population of 500,000, and night population 11,000.

* * * *

175,000 articles are left each year in public service vehicles in London.

* * * *

Aerated bread is charged with carbonic-acid gas instead of fermented with yeast.

* * * *

The fabric alpaca is from the long soft silky wool of the alpaca, a mammal, closely related to the llama and found in the Peru Andes.

* * * *

Galvanometers were developed by an Italian scientist called Galvani.

* * * *

Flavian amphitheatre at Rome the Colosseum, held 90,000 people.

* * * *

Before the Spaniards landed in America there were no horses there.

* * * *

Hide of a hippopotamus is 1½ inches thick.

* * * *

If a man were as good a jumper in proportion to his size as a grasshopper he could jump from the pavement to a roof of an eight storey building.

* * * *

Ancient Egyptians used a band round their head to keep the hair in place. We wear this band round our hats now.

* * * *

The little bow of ribbon at the back inside men's hats are relics of the draw-strings used in old times to make the hat fit.

* * * *

If you pour boiled water from one cup to another a few times it will not taste "flat."

* * * *

Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote was for five years a slave in Mohammedan Algeria.

The brilliant red of the wings of the Cayenne canary is due to a red pepper diet.

* * * *

Cobalt is named from the "kobolds" or mischievous goblins of old German folk-tales because it was an element that greatly bothered early metal workers.

* * * *

Name of the Himalaya Mountains comes from two Sanskrit words which mean "dwelling-place of the snow."

* * * *

Longest and oldest canal in the world is the Grand Canal of China between Hangchow and Peking—1,000 miles long, work begun 5th century B.C.

* * * *

During the siege of Paris by the Germans, 1870-1871, the price of rats rose to half-a-crown apiece.

* * * *

All insects have six legs. Centipedes are not insects.

* * * *

Only mammals grow hair—even whales a few.

* * * *

The word "Aryan" means "honourable lord of the soil."

* * * *

Ostrich feathers are worth over £40 a lb.

* * * *

Between April and September a female housefly might have 5,598,720,000,000 descendants if all her female offspring lived and started laying eggs in their turn.

* * * *

Woodlands of Great Britain are less than 4 per cent. of the total area.

* * * *

The gold coinage of England was a mixture of 22 parts gold, 2 parts copper.

* * * *

Sailors' "grog" was named after the breeches of Admiral Vernon who introduced the drink in 1745. His breaches were made of rough grogram.

* * * *

The first private letter written in the English language was received by Sir John Pelham from his wife in 1399.

* * * *

The Scottish kilt was the idea of an Englishman, Thomas Rawlinson (1728).—"News Chronicle."

Reminiscences of Prem Chand:

HIS BOOKS GIVE US LIVING PHASE AFTER LIVING PHASE OF A LIFE THAT BEGAN WITH THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY AND WHICH STILL HAS THE FRESHNESS OF YOUTH

(The death of Munshi Prem Chand, in the first week of October last, has removed from the Indian literary world an unquestioned master of Urdu and Hindi fiction. His short stories, apart from being translated into various Indian and foreign languages, were highly commended, among others, by Prof. Deuhurst of Oxford as absolutely first class work. In this biographical sketch, contributed to "The Twentieth Century," Mr. Raghupati Sahai of the Department of English studies, Allahabad University, and an intimate friend of the late Munshi Prem Chand, gives a critical appreciation of the man and his work).

When more than 20 years ago I first saw Prem Chand, I was a student in the B. A. classes, at the Muir Central College, Allahabad. It was a summer afternoon, in 1916, in the wide verandahs of the spacious building where we now have the offices of the Gorakhpur branch of the Imperial Bank, when this meeting took place. For me, the occasion was doubly fortunate. There was the unmixed joy of my seeing Prem Chand for the first time.

This was enhanced my the intimation that he had come to live permanently almost within a stone's throw of our house. Thus, began an acquaintance which soon ripened into an intimate friendship to be cut off only by his sad and untimely death.

When I, first, met him, I experienced a feeling of retrospective loss at not having met him earlier, and not having him near me for so long because I had loved Prem Chand's name continually for five or six years, ever since I was ten years old. I had read his first story in the 'Zamana,' when I was a schoolboy, and I have not forgotten the impression. This my first imaginative experience of Indian domestic life and of the affecting nature of prose narrative of its power to transfigure and vivify the familiar scenes of life. Even as a boy who had not yet entered his teens, I experienced a rare feeling of tenderness come upon me as I read this unassuming sketch, but of this later on.

My daily visits to Prem Chand now began. Everyday in the vacations I would spend the afternoons with him, and the hours sped in manner that was, at once, leisured light and swift. Today thinking of those hours I realise that my memory of them is only a remembrance of his genuine humanness, of the serenity and tranquil rhythm of his life, his imagination and his art. He was informal and simple, and only by an imaginative retrospect, I realise how quickly I had become intimate with him, without knowing it. So would everybody feel who came into the least contact with him. To-day, I mourn the loss of one who was an honour to the name "friend". As I said, when I first saw him I felt my loss at not having met him earlier. Today, I feel lonely as about the only man who had known him longest. The only other common friend who had the good fortune to know him longer is Munshi Daya Narain Nigam, the founder and editor of the *Zamana*. His loss is greater than mine.

No Egoism

Our talks were interminable and were on all manner of subjects. What an eager and curious mind he had! In the main, however, or more often, we talked about life and literature. But of this, later Prem Chand was the least egotistical of men. He felt somewhat embarrassed even when the unquestioned and universally admitted greatness of his own work was mentioned. He was not given to talking about himself. Nor did he very often and very much care to have himself talked about, a thing not unknown among authors and artists, being "the last infirmity of noble minds". But bit by bit, and never in a set manner, and at most irregular intervals, he let drop, in the natural course of our conversations, facts and hints about his life. They were only a few sentences at a time, but how much they told! I shall try to put these facts as coherently as I can.

His father had inherited as his own share a petty 'kashtkari' in one of the villages of Benares districts, which was his ancestral home and where Prem Chand has built a fine little cottage. The 'kashtkari' itself, and the income from it, was next to nothing. So his father eked out a slender living as an ill-paid clerk of the post-office, where he probably rose to be petty postmaster of a petty post office. Thus, his home and family life and traditions represent the life and traditions of that order of the middle class which George Gissing has for ever immortalised in his work.

The Hukkah

Like every other boy of the class to which he belonged, Prem Chand was admitted to a high school, and his education began in just above the preparatory classes in one of the schools at Gorakhpur where his father was in service. Prem Chand told me that while he was yet a youngster he became very friendly and intimate with a class fellow of his who was a tobacconist's son. Everyday, after school hours he would go with his tiny school fellow to the latter's father's shop. Here behind huge black mounds of smoking tobacco, the shopkeeper and some of his companions costantly smoked the 'H..k..a' and constanly read aloud the Tilism-e-Hoshruba,' that interminable and incredibly long romance which, in sheer length, in range and variety of its crowded world of romance, out-distances all its rivals in the Romance Literature of medieval Europe. Many of the readers of the 'Twentieth Century' will be surprised to learn that the length of this single work approximates the whole of the 'Encyclopaedia Brittanicea. Here Prem Chand would sit with his school fellow and listen to the recitation till evening fell, when he would come home. The practice lasted for hardly a year. But the boy had become literally soaked in romance. And what is more, without his knowing it, through eager and interested listening, powers of fluent and graphic narration. The very zest of expression had sunk into his soul. It is no secret to what splendid flowering and fruition these powers came in Prem Chand's work, a few years later.

Prem Chand's father died when Prem Chand was barely fourteen years old. He was, at the time in eighth or ninth class of a High School at Benares. His mother had died about eight years before. Prem Chand was left with a step-brother both of whom have survived him. Now he had to pass through the severest trial and the most distressing crisis of his life One of the most touching and poignant short stories records in a disguised but searching manner Prem Chand's memories of his earliest life with his father and stepmother while he was yet only about five or six years old. It is entitled 'Sauteli Man' (Stepmother). It is tender and dignified and is marked by a severe, almost a classic reticence. There is nothing maudlin, mawkish or sentimental about it. Yet read it and see if you can restrain your tears

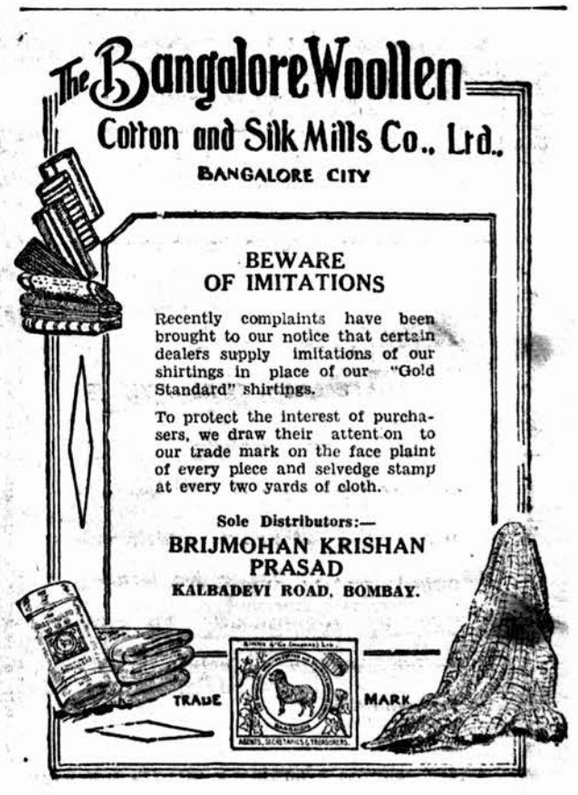
After his father's death, Prem Chand had to seek work as a student and the quiet, level and yet scarcely perceptible tremulous tone in which he told me, in one of those almost rare moments when he gave me his confidence, how for a tuition of Rs. 6 per month he had to walk to and fro, a distance of 3 miles in order to support himself at school, has been one of my most painful and most cherished memories. For once the bitter and the tender had become one and the same in his casual and yet solemn narrative. It was all so innocent, so human. He was not a robust boy either. Thus ill-nourished and hard-worked he studied on and passed his High School Examination in the second division.

Widow Marriage

Not long after, he entered Government service as Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools. He could, now, support himself, his step-mother and his step-brother. He was a married man now, but it was an extremely unsuitable and unhappy marriage. He separated from his wife, lived single for some years, continued to send regular allowance to his wife till her death, about fifteen years ago, and married a widow, Shiva Rani Devi, the faithful and brave companion and comrade of his life, and the mother of his three children, a girl and two sons. She and their children are happily still alive and the love and sympathy of tens of thousands of his admirers go out to them. His second marriage with a widow, in the life time of h's first wife, was the result of a good deal of heart searching, and was entered into silently and decisively and in no recklessness of spirit. This was characteristic of the man. It was not a love match too It was, at all events, a bold thing to do, but there was nothing excitable about it.

As Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Prem Chand embarked upon his career as author. He wrote four somewhat lengthy short stories in Urdu, which appeared as a slender volume, thirty years ago, under the title of Soz-e-Watan.' To-day, Prem Chand and his successors in the art have made Urdu and Hindi fiction what it is, and the glow and glamour of the best modern works, will seem to throw into shade the pale and ineffectual lights of his volume. But it was a landmark in the history of our fiction. A noble spirit of patriotism breathes in these pages. There is nothing offensive in the stories and they might safely be included in text-books for boys and girls. Yet it was all quite different thirty years ago. The author was pulled up by an efficient and panicky bureaucratic authority. Not many years after

(Continued on page 51)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XMAS SHOPPING IN BOMBAY : Toys, Silks, Shoes!

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

As there is a Diwali feeling, Pateti feeling, so there is a Christmas feeling. Christmas festival is an ancient festival, much more ancient than Christianity, as hoary as the primeval festivals of men when he looked towards the stars for guidance. With us in our warm latitudes, we have no snows connected with X'mas, nor soft white woolly pouring which covers leafless trees, and roofs thatched or of red tiles, with a white carpet. In Bombay you see the snows falling in cinemas, you see them through the glass window of the room, where the hero looking like Tolstoy or a Muzelk in big fur coat is removing his gloves, or staring at the fire The story of Nativity has a background of snow. Snow fall is not a European affair, it is also in Asia, in the north of India, in Persia as Missie-Babas of the West and the East ought to know. Of course, in Bombay we see it only in the pictures and X'mas cards, read about it in books, in Tolstoy, in Dickens, and feel cold December with us is cool, but not cruel. The soft white snow that we see in the pictures and in cards with apt quotations, has some very damaging results for those whose clothes are not too warm, and coal in the cellar not too much.

Our December is cool and pleasant, in tune with the poverty of the land. The day is not very short, a mere apology of a day, a X'mas day in the West, but a full bright day, with a good sunset, with a beautiful blue sky above us. The shop-windows are bright with toys, with Santa Claus, with the socks, white net socks full of pleasant surprises, and toys, toys of our youth including that ship which you floated in magic world of sunshine and childhood, which went in the lumber-room, which was again brought out, a relic with the spring loose, the key moving for ever, with a depression on its side. You have also not forgotten the gay-coloured top, not the wooden one, which hacked other tops, but the gay tin-top which wobbled, and then stood still in motion, and the railway train, which went round and round, and got derailed, with no particular injury to the static man in one of the carriages. To-day toys have changed, toys of Nurenberg, and Tokio, puff and smoke, have an air of reality. They turn nurseries into a mechanical museum, permeated, of course, with the glamour of childhood.

Gaiety In The Shops

During X'mas time round about Crawford Market, Fort, Princess Street, Girgaum, Mazagaon, Byculla, Bandra, there is happiness in the air, gaiety in the shops, new shoes, new hats, new frocks. Toys of womanhood which are taxes on mere men, are bought, made to order, tried What thousand movements of legs and feet, of shoulders and figure, lie in his word 'tried!" The heel is too flat, the toe is too narrow, the colour is so unsatisfying, the leather too harsh, it is 3 by 4, it is 4 by 3, it presses on the particular corn, it makes the finger ugly, it is too fashionable, it is less fashionable, this sort is worn by Miss Browne, it is not worn by Lady Brown. In a thousand shelves in Bombay there is a pair, the ideal pair which is bound to fit you, but you can't hit upon it. Such harmonies are rare unless some artist makes a pair for you, some Maratha who never wears shoes, or some Chinaman with innumerable tools, a pair made to order, to fit you like a glove, to satisfy your aesthetic aspirations, aspirations which change with the fashions of the day, with the colours of your frock or sari, or some fancy of a charming Frenchwoman in Rui de la Pai.

Muslim And Hindu Chivalry

What mountainous of Christian, Hindu, Islamic patience these shop-keepers have, who cater to women these days, satisfy their whims, their heroic search for harmonies, their legitimate desire to outshine Mrs. Jones., Mrs. D'Souza, Mrs. Framji, Mrs. Talpade, B.A.! One is always drawn for sociabt and unbridled considerations towards the shop-assistants of Bombay, but in these days they demand our special consideration. In the original Boat Shop 101, there are again gentlemen in Surat caps, and striped pyjamas, who go up and down, down and up, a hundred times a day on collapsible ladders to satisfy Dame Eve's desire for a particular pair of shoes. Their politeness does not suffer, they have patience with women, Allah has made women frail, there are shoes galore, like a library of books shelved for every taste! Let no woman go out disappointed. This chivalry of Islam has also its counterpart in the cloth shops, the silk shops, of our Hindu brothers, where energetic passivity squatting on white floors invite you to their wares, while the assistants, working twelve to fourteen hours a day have to roll and unroll miles and miles of cloth during a long day to satisfy contradicting tastes, to answer innumerable inquiries, to be ever gentle, to recite odes on their own particular brand of silk, to make chivalrous comments on that hard, practical, part of mankind called woman.

In the Orient there is haggling, a haggling which wastes time, but establishes human contacts, lends to shopping an adventure, makes bargains possible. Any fool can shop in Paris, Berlin, New York, but in our shops without that pathetic looking board with the dictum 'Fixed Price,' and the picture of the thin man and the fat man, the former a businessman who worked on credit, the latter also of the same species who worked on cash system, there is always an adventure waiting for you. What joys are lying in those silks, congealed dreams of women! A few movements by a tailor, deft movements, and they'll become frocks. The tailors with the caste-mark, the dhoti, the badan, from Daman and Surat, who know woman's hearts, who have to sew the cloth to placate a woman's varying fancies! It may be frock, choli, blouse; thousands of frocks, cholis, blouses are lying in embryo, in those little shops, where the patient assistants are working for fourteen hours a day, for a bare pittance.

An Atmosphere Of Joy

These days there is an atmosphere of joy in these shops, of bright lights over silks, of festival frocks to be. There is activity in the wine-shops, in the pork-market, in the big stores, in the shops of those red-pugried gentry, the fruit-vendors, where tissue paper holds in its crisp bosom the fruit of Maharashtra and Quetta. There is some sound of haggling here, appreciation of quality, artifice in holding three to four at a time, gentleness in putting them again in the basket where there are pyramids of fruits. Fruit is placed with the fowl, goose, duck, turkey or hen, in the dark-brown basket of the cooly, the cooly who walks on your shadow and is not satisfied till you have employed him. Bolshevic or Christian, Parsi or Hindu, Jew or gentile, we all enjoy Christmas. It is a time of festival, the Banks are closed, there is respite from work, children are happy—so ring out the old frocks, toys, hats, ring in the new! . . . .

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WHY THIS PAUCITY OF HINDU LADY STENOGRAPHERS?

(By Miss MEENABAI GUPTE.)

Stenography has not made headway among Hindu women and there are hardly 5 or 6—that people do not know anything about their existence.

This paucity urges me to place before the Hindu public, especially before my Hindu sisters the possibilities and prospects the profession offers them.

I am myself a Pitmanite. I am convinced of the fact that Stenography is an Art and a skilled profession. The acquisition of proficiency in this Art is not a very difficult task. It can be acquired by any person possessing average intellectual capacity combined with perseverance and a command over the language.

Stenography serves a most useful purpose in the field of journalism, in Commercial Houses and administrative offices. It is equally of great importance to High School students and Collegiates, as it helps them to take down important notes given by the Teachers and Professors.

In England women are leading in this field, while in India 80 per cent. of the stenographers are males. In this country, Anglo-Indian and Christian ladies have evinced much interest in this Art, and many of them are expert Stenotypists. Of late, Parsi ladies have also taken to it. But Hindu women have, so far, exhibited a most regrettable and unsympathetic attitude towards this art.

From the information so kindly supplied to me by a friend, I am in a position to give the following percentages (approximate) of students in Commercial Institutions taking up training in the twin Arts of Shorthand and Typewriting:—

Male Students:—Hindus 62 per cent; Others 19 per cent.

Female Students:—Anglo-Indians and Christians, 16 per cent; Hindus 1 per cent; Others 2 per cent. Total: 100.

It will be seen from the above, that out of 19 per cent of female students, there is only 1 per cent. Hindu ladies, which percentage is too small.

WHY THIS INDIFFERENCE?

The number of Hindu ladies taking training in High Schools and Colleges is increasing year by year. Some of them are taking up clerical posts in Commercial Houses and Government Offices. It is surprising, why they should be so indifferent towards Stenography, which is an honourable profession.

From the little information that I could gather, I have observed that many of the helpless Hindu widows, poor girls and women seeking to earn their own livelihood take up jobs as Lady Teachers in Primary or Secondary Schools or work as Nurses in Hospitals. I can safely say that if a few of them step into this field, they will find it of greater advantage than the professions mentioned above.

I am not prepared to blame the Hindu girls alone for this apathy; much of the fault lies with them.

It was in the early years of this century that Hindu girls began to take interest in High School and higher education. Although the percentage of Hindu women taking up higher education is very small, it is gratifying to find that some of them have reached the top most ladder of University education and are conducting important institutions independently. Hindu ladies have also played an important part in social and political sphere.

Even the highly educated Hindu gentlemen, at first did not like the idea of allowing women to enter public life. But the opposition gradually began to vanish. The spread of higher education among Hindu ladies, although very slow, brought about many wholesome changes and their social status was raised considerably. A tribute must be paid here to those gentlemen who were pioneers in this noble cause of female education.

DIE-HARDS AT WORK

As I have said before, many of the staunchest supporters of female education among Hindu ladies, did not like the idea of allowing their women relatives to take part in public life. But as time went on, Hindu ladies freed themselves, from fetters of tutelage and began to appear in public life.

Even to-day, Stenography is a paying profession and, perhaps, I think, men were afraid to allow women to enter the field of commercial education for fear of being deprived of their jobs.

I am fully aware of the fact that the position of a lady teacher or a lady doctor is quite different from that of a woman. Stenographer, but no one can deny the possibilities Stenography as a profession.

It is not yet too late, and I hope that serious efforts will be made. Now at least to popularise Stenography among Hindu ladies.

General Lombarte, Commander of the 8th rebel division and former Chief of the Spanish Moroccan Air Force, pictured with some of his men and admiring women folk at Oviedo, the capital of the Asturias, after he and his men had been relieved, following a 13-week siege.

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The Festival Of Peace

How Christmas Is Celebrated In Germany

(By ALFRED HEIN)

When we analyse the fundamental feelings evoked by the word "Christmas," it seems as if a chord was struck in the depths of our souls a combination of the magic tones of childhood, Christmas, Christmas bells and peace on earth. And then, when on Christmas Eve the bells really begin to ring and the candles are lit on the Christmas Tree, genuine peace envelops us and everyone becomes a child again. At the winter solstice the Christian God in the form of a child seems really present to many Germans, and to others, as a charming symbol of the incarnation in which God reveals himself no less than in the sacred customs of Germanic forefathers. It is specially at this time that the festival of Christmas is of such importance as a guide pre-Christian and Christian conceptions are so fortunately and frequently so profoundly harmonized in this festival that it is now difficult even for the trained investigator to decide quite clearly what is the actual origin of any particular popular custom.

Festival Of Winter Solstice

Since the seventh century of the Christian era it has been the custom in Germany to celebrate the Birth of Christ in the family circle too. The Germanic winter solstice festival for the good Freyr was then still celebrated, even by those who had been baptized, with blazing wood chips in a hall decorated with fir branches. The forest is indeed the German's environment, and so, at the darkest time of year, when the cold drove him to seek shelter in his house, he endeavoured to produce at least a cosy forest-like effect by decorating the walls with brushwood. The missionaries from Rome soon recognized that the Germans would never abandon their own genuine winter festival of greenery and lights so they brought about the amalgamation of old Germanic Christian usage very wisely and carefully. Father Christmas for Santa Claus takes the place of the god Wotan and tests human hearts, and beneath the fir tree which gleams ever brighter in the candlelight there soon rests the Christchild that brings God's eternal light to the souls of mankind.

IN A GERMAN CHRISTMAS CAKE STALL.

Home, The Centre Of Celebrations

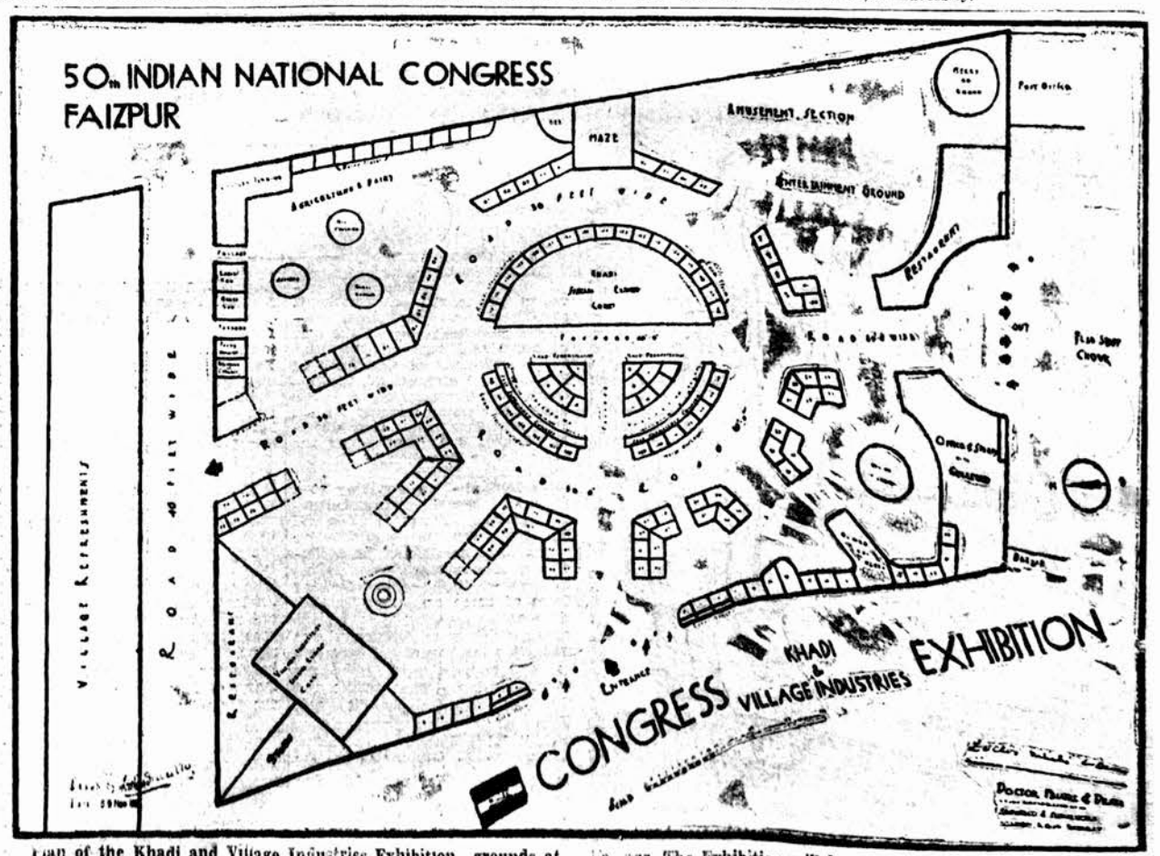
Down to the present day the home and not the church has remained the centre of Christmas celebrations in Germany. The happiness of the Holy Family in Bethlehem's stall, which always looks homely in all German Christmas cribs, is an emblem of peace for every German family. The hardest man's heart is softened on that evening, and a glance out of the window confirms the truth of this miracle, for this peace of heart brings peace on earth. Even the noisy streets of large cities are wrapped in silence. The snow lies on the roads like a visible blessing from Heaven, and the mighty voices of the bells break the silence to drive away all that is small and petty with their sublime tones. It is Christmas Eve in German homes. On that day no one disputes with his neighbour as to whether he seeks his God in the church, at home or in the aisles of the forest. Everyone finds Him.

And God seeks us at that hour, the great invisible God. He it is who draws near to us. He speaks to us from the gleaming lights on the tree, from the smile of the Child in the manger and from the gleaming and transfigured snow-covered landscape. Man can only comprehend the concrete. So we too at Christmastide know nothing of the true countenance of the Almighty, but one thing is certain, namely, that God smiles benevolently on our sacred custom of celebrating Christmas with the symbols of eternal life—light, greenery and a child.

Nation-Wide Exchange Of Presents

The heart welling over with love and happiness longs to give more and more presents, for all hearts should beat gladly and gaily at Christmas. But it is no longer only in families and between friends that presents are exchanged—a whole nation exchanges presents at the public meals and distribution of presents organized by the Winter Relief Organization. And so even the poorest man who is animated by good-will carries home his little Christmas Tree and his loving gift. And then a miracle occurs—even the quarrelsome doubter once more becomes a believer in Germany beneath his Christmas Tree.

So love goes from door to door and brings faith. And faith gives birth to the deed. The New Year can begin confidently if the German has been able to commune with himself at Christmas. He has met his God face to face on Christmas Eve, and God has filled his heart with light, love and peace. That protects him from all adversity.



Plan of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition grounds at Faizpur. The Exhibition will be opened on the 25th Dec. and will be under the direct supervision of Gandhiji, who arrives at Faizpur to-day.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The Man Who May Succeed Stanley Baldwin

Neville Chamberlain, Hot Favourite For Premiership, Is Still An Enigma To The Public

(By SOMERSET DE CHAIR, M.P.)

Nothing can be forecast with certainty in the political world, but it seems to be taken for granted that the man who will succeed the Prime Minister when he retires is Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Next to the Premier he enjoys the greatest ascendency over the public imagination. What his qualities as a leader are will only be known for certain when the reins of Government are in his hands. What is this man like into whose hands the destinies of this country and, to a certain extent, the destiny of the whole Empire, will soon be entrusted?

We know that he has an inflexible will. No amount of battery can shake his opinion once his mind is made up. We know that he is quite fearless. It would seem almost as if he courted unpopularity, and perhaps for that very reason it eludes him.

A Lonely Figure

Many members in the House of Commons thought that he could have met the increased expenditure on armaments out of the saving to be expected on the annual Debt Charge. This had been estimated to cost £224 millions in 1935-36 and only cost £212 millions in point of fact. There was no reason so long as the policy of cheap money continued why a similar saving of £12,000,000 should not occur again in the present financial year, yet he thought it better to bring home to the representatives of the people, and to the people themselves, the reality of the armament programme by adding 3d. to the Income Tax and 2d. a pound to tea. A less fearless Chancellor would almost certainly have endeavoured to conceal the increased expenditure by some budgetary device rather than bring it home so bluntly to the general public.

In the House of Commons he presents a somewhat gaunt, thin and aloof figure. In debate he does not radiate the same warmth of personality as the Prime Minister. His voice has more of the quality associated with the crackle of parchment. It is frequently illuminated by shafts of dry humour.

In a debate on Collective Security a Member chided the Government with the fact that when we had 50 nations behind us in the Abyssinian dispute, we did not make full use of them. "It was not behind us that we wanted them," replied Chamberlain, "but alongside of us."

An Armamentwallah

He is not yet so much at home in debates on foreign affairs, however, as he is on his favourite ground of finance. He seems to get a morbid satisfaction out of the Death Duties. When discussing the estimated revenue from Death Duties in his Budget Speech, his hawk-like eye travelled over the benches seeking out the more aged and decrepit with a glance and a chuckle which seemed to say: "Let us hope that some of you fellows will do your bit and die off before the financial year is up."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is as keen, if not keener than any other Member of the Cabinet, on the re-armament programme. The measure of his conviction that this country must be secure at whatever the cost, may be gauged from his reluctance in ordinary circumstances to part with the nation's cash. On armaments alone he seems willing to unbalance the sacred budget.

An Enigma Still

During the Prime Minister's illness the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in supreme command of the Conservative Party, and he took control effortlessly. His speech to the delegates at Margate was the speech of a leader to enthusiastic followers.

To the public, however, Mr. Neville Chamberlain remains something of an enigma—a personality essentially cold with the coldness of steel. People were astonished not long ago to read an article in the "Daily Telegraph" by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which he discoursed with the insight of a keen ornithologist on the habits of a blackbird in the garden at Downing Street. To this was added the even more human revelation that he had written the article while laid up with an attack of gout. Had the writer been anyone but Mr. Chamberlain, one might almost have supposed that some Party Manager had said to him: "You must try to be a bit more human. A touch of gout or a bit of bird-fancying in your leisure hours would not amiss if you want to win the warm heart of the British public." The British public cherishes these human touches, and fame in England has never been associated with theatrical pageantry which accompanies leadership in other countries, such as Germany and Italy. A few more blackbirds and a little more gout before the Coronation and the British public will no doubt be ready to accept the "Iron Chancellor" as its future leader with equanimity.

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It is tactless to ask. But if your figure is an embarrassment, you may be sure it is slowly undermining your health. Heart trouble is frequently traced to excess of fat.
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British General Reveals War Secrets

When Sir Ian Hamilton Acted As Kitchener's "Wraith"

General Sir Ian Hamilton revealed last month a remarkable and "carefully guarded" secret—how at the beginning of the war he acted as Kitchener's "wraith," taking command of the North of England and of Scotland, "with a special eye for spies," and how a central striking force of three armies of Territorials were distributed around London writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir Ian, who was speaking at a dinner of the Royal Naval Division in Piccadilly, said: "You will find that even in comprehensive works like the 'Life of Lord Kitchener,' for instance, there is no mention of the central striking force of three armies of Territorials, each consisting of two army corps, which were distributed not without some regard for strategical and administrative objectives round London. The public and the forces took it that 'it' was Kitchener,' which meant they took it lying down. And so it was Kitchener, but 'K' in his old South African War role of having a doppelganger, or wraith, to personate him.

"STEP INTO MY SHOES."

"So here is the secret. On August 7, I think it was, 'K,' sent for me. He said to me: 'I am going to do with you exactly what I did in Pretoria when you first joined me as my chief staff officer. You remember I went away at once on a three weeks' tour of Natal and the Cape Colony whilst you carried on, with Major Marker's help, in my place, and the less I heard of you the better I was pleased.

"'Now I want you to step into my shoes again, only the other way about. Leave all your staff here. I'll lend you one clerk from the War Office for cypher work, &c. Go up to-night to York and take command of the North of England. Nothing is to appear in orders, but you just say you represent me and do what you think right. After that go up to Edinburgh for a week and take command of Scotland, with a special eye for spies and for the Forth."

Sir Ian said that the secret had been "so carefully guarded until now that none of the military or naval biographers or autobiographers—not even, I believe, the great historian Archimedes himself—have ever so much as suspected it."

"Touristing" Bombay

Jetsam And Flotsam Which Meet The Eye

(By Aroha Moana Hardcastle, M.A.)

One of these days when we have won an enormous sum by doing a week-end competition, we will play at being an obliging tourist and buy everything that is offered by hawkers in a half-hour walk abroad. We shall need also a boy with a basket to carry all the junk away and dump it somewhere out of sight when the game is over. For who, for goodness could cope with such a jumble-sale as that. Dark glasses, pencils, sock suspenders, envelopes, balloons, handkerchiefs, pencil sharpeners and of course postcard views of the City, and fans decorated with grotesque faces and wobbling eyes, are what we all love and buy in quantities anyway. Or if isn't us, it is certainly other fellows often enough to make it worth the hawker's while. But we shall add to our collection the doll-sized pante of one pavement artist, the delightful glass ball on a string of another, a dozen fountain pens, some infallible silk phast cement, a bundle of bootlaces, a packet of assorted secondhand buttons, and a few samples of the more than secondhand booklets and magazines by which literacy is spread and practised hereabouts. Then we shall pause long enough to see what those caged birds can do, and to hear what the aged palmist thinks of our chances in love and business. And by that time word will have gone about that there is a willing customer and we shall be offered suitcases, tin trunks, sandals, umbrellas, Japanese celluloid atrocities shaped into soapboxes, dolls, trays, and toys, cards of hairpins, and most enormous safety pins of the old-fashioned nursery and "nappy" kind. And if we then look wildly round for some place of refuge and refreshment, we shall be charged four annas for a glass of water touched up with lemon flavouring from a chemist's shop and no charge at all for the consequent stomach ache.

"Touristing" Pleasures

And finally, to do our touristing properly, we will permit a taximan to take us on a jaunt round the sights of Bombay, and we shall then be shown and marvel aloud to see the wall of the Burning Ghat, the top of the Tower of Silence, the outside, in passing rapidly by, of a mosque, two temples, and a church, the G.P.O., the Museum, the Taj and Green's. We may notice the Cooperage and see the University Clock Tower, and for a few more rupees, knock down a pedestrian at French Bridge or thereabouts. When we have indulged in these and similar sports such as taking snaps of private citizens sitting privately on the pavement, we shall realise, perhaps, what is meant by "the glamour of the East" and "the difference" it makes to foreigners. And then we shall be more sorry than ever for the said foreigners, and thank heaven that we are not as other men are, and that we need never in all our lives go looking at the sights and the inhabitants of India. For simply, we have have a few healthy, well-grown prejudices, and are proud of them. We don't like "seeing the sights." We much prefer staying at home, or going out to places, without any attention to architectural splendours and horrors. And we simply loathe and detest the "inhabitants" of any place on god's earth. Introduce us to a few men, women and children, and we will contrive not to make ourselves disliked, and not to dislike them. We can even be very happy in their company, even if we don't quite agree on the language, and costume problems. But if it is "inhabitants," "natives of the country" and so on, we just can't stick to the idea. We are not much of a tourist and feel tired out by just playing at it, on paper. So, no more of that, thank you very much.

"A Singing City"

"If you scratch an Indian, he sings." I do not know where that saying originally came from, it is new to me, and I like it. Some people have called Bombay a noisy city, without must justice. They could with much more justice call it a singing city. Perhaps the music is not all very true, perhaps there are harsh notes, and most of it is not loud. But as you go about daily, you will notice, now that you have been reminded, that many of the people who pass in the street are singing very softly to themselves. It is not polite to notice the singing of private prayers in public gardens: and it is better not to notice the shrieking of eating-house gramophones. But, it is a fact that since in this country prayers, bhajans, and poetry have always had their own particular melodies firmly attached to their sound and meaning any group of friends can produce several singers. The voices may not be at all powerful, and some may even be harsh; but they sing correctly, and without embarrassment—and so doing, give more pleasure than most radio sets, which usually quack, howl, grunt, moan, squeak and splutter, and continually present our ears with something for which we are not in the mood. Private singing has the enduring virtue of being done 'in the mood' and not at any other time. In fact, if the words of the saying were intended to be taken literally, we would vote for getting the populace well and truly scratched, regularly, to improve its singing. But since this is impracticable and would lead to serious trouble, we hope that schools and parents will interes themselves increasingly in the twin arts of music and the dance. Many problems will have been solved by the time Indians have restored the arts to their normal place of honour as part of the necessary activities of the race.

Lady Gowan, wife of the Governor of the Central Provinces, on a visit to the Seva Sadan, Poona: Her Excellency is seen here with Mr. Justice Niyogi. Behind them is Mr. G. B. Garud, General Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society.

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Touring India In A Bullock Cart

A Chapter Accidents

BOMBAY TO HUBLI

(By Cyril A. Roseborough, Bullock-Cart Tourist.)

(Mr. C. A. Boseborough, who, with his wife, has been touring India, from province to province, in a bullock-cart, covering nearly 5,000 miles, and the narrative of whose adventures during the tour had appeared in several issues of this journal early in the year, resumes below the story of his journeys since April of this year when he left Bombay for the South).

Chapter 1.

"MODEL DE LUXE"

Hello everybody. Here we are again! 1/42 speaking! Out on the highway, the beautiful countryside free and happy. Gee! but I've got a lot to tell you. I'm all excited about it. All the wonderful happenings in Old Bombay! Hold a minute! Let me pull myself together and start from the beginning.

Just a refresher to your mind. I arrived in Bombay on 11th March, 1936 and stayed at the Savoy Hotel. We were there one week, during which time I nipped around to schools. To say I was disappointed with my sales would be untrue. I was just "out cold". Have you ever felt like that? No business at all. Anyway "Nil desperandum" and I still held very firm to our "Shepherd". Then one day, I got a letter, requesting us to come over and have tea with the writer and give a small talk to the students. The writer was no less a personage than Mr. Vyas, Principal of the New Era School. Off I went and received a wonderful welcome from him and an excellent tea after which I was conducted through the school. No wonder I was "out of sales." Every imaginable contraption and device was available in this school, charts, blocks, and special articles for various subjects. Each class was a school in itself. After a visit around this wonderfully equipped school, I was led to the meeting hall, where I was introduced to the teachers and higher class students.

I did my best to make my short talk as interesting as possible. Only twenty minutes could be spared that day, and I travelled nearly 5,000 miles, in words of course, in that short period. As a mark of appreciation Mr. Vyas offered us the school holiday home at Juhu for a week. The school bus took, us there and gee wiz! it was a great week! An early morning dip smartened up our parade, and down to town by the electric, a day's knock round, back again to the palm trees. Another dip just before the blazing sun dipped down the horizon, and tinted the sky in a wonderful colour scheme of grey, mauve, orange, blue, and purple,—and all too soon we were compelled to return to "muggy Old Bombay."

Here we took up quarters in a private boarding establishment, and then—IT HAPPENED!

Guess folks? You've read Shakespeare and you know of his drama "Macbeth." Well, the firm of this name were going to build me a car—an all-steel body, double bull-cart, without a centre exle. Phew! it makes me sweat to think of it. Our small cart admeasuring five feet long by two and a half feet broad, our home for two years, was to be discarded, and we were to get a new cart. "Roll on Macbeth!" We were no end pleased at the idea and requested one should be made six feet long by four feet broad. This size of cart would be just right for the two of us and while the "Cart" was being welded fancy that now there was to be no bolts arid nuts business.

I had to chase round and find a companion for "Buster". Great Scott! a beautiful little animal, reddish in colour, almost "Buster's" height, straight, short horns, but—yes he doesn't half butt, a rowdy little fellow this, takes a slice of bread quietly from your hand, and acknowledges his thanks by "butting." We christened him "Ginger"—without the Rogers.

The "Cart" was ready and lo! and behold! it measured eight feet long and five feet broad, a veritable "Noah's Ark"!

Adding to the colour scheme of advertisers was a soap company's advertisement, and now loading up we were all ready for the road.

"Buster" and "Ginger" had been stabled at Messrs. Crawford and Co., Veterinary Surgeons by kind permission of Capt. McElligott, M.R.C.V.S., to whom I owe much thanks.

I led my fiery footed studs from the stables at 2-0 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th April, 1936, and we were soon on our way out heading for Thana On and on we went in fine style my "Model de Luxe" causing wonderment amongst all who saw it. Above my driving seat on a green background in yellow letters one may read "Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bullock-Cart Makers"

Chapter II

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The road from Thana to Campoli is not too bad except where the diversions occur and then it is—BAD. We managed all but the last, with little difficulty and then while bumping along, "Ginger" suddenly stumbled and dropped. Poor little chap, there he lay struggling to get up, "Buster" on the other side had got the yoke off his neck. What a mess! Florie and I jumped out and unfastened their collars, then I managed to hoist the yoke of "Ginger's" neck and in the struggle his horn gave me a nasty jab on my right elbow which paralized my hand for about five minutes. The yoke being removed, "Ginger" stood up, but to our dismay I found him limping badly and he could hardly put his right leg on the ground.

The "Model De Luxe" entering the only road tunnel in India.—Katraj Ghat.

On investigation, I found that he had stepped on a large stone which had been covered by the soft dust, it having a rounded surface. His leg must have slipped off which brought him to the ground, causing a severe sprain. Though in pain, this gallant animal, aided by "Buster", reached us to Campoli.

He was "out of action" and it would be impossible to expect him to get up the Ghats to Khandala. So I sent for a village Patel to arrange for a relief bull, but this was not possible, the only animal available was a "Buffalo"!

There was no help for it. I had either to take the Buffalo or carry on with a lame animal and so "Exit Ginger, enter Buffalo" called "Rarity". Two buffaloes had to be hired to take my "De Luxe" up the Ghats, while I walked up with "Buster" and "Rarity" Florrie sitting in the cart.

Leaving Campoli at 10 p.m., we started our upward journey, slowly and wearily travelling all night and arriving at the top of the Ghats at 4 a.m. On our way up, the two hind animals suddenly stopped for a rest and I put on the brakes or thought I did. The animals, being tired could not hold up the cart and to my horror I found the cart, with Florrie in it, dragging the two buffaloes backwards—the brakes had failed! The Indian driver began shouting and whipping the animals, but to no avail and they still came back.

Six feet more—and nothing on God's earth would have stopped the cart, with Florrie and the animals going "over the top," to fall in a mangled mass about three hundred feet below. In the dark I rushed wildly about for stones to place behind the wheels, shouting to the driver to try and make the animals drag forward. Eventually I found one, large enough to hold up the cart and placed it behind one wheel thinking this would suffice. I was further horrified to find the cart turn and swing further back. Desperately I pushed the cart from the rear, and called to the driver, who immediately came to my assistance. Our combined strength stopped the cart rolling any further. We were perilously near the edge. "Two paces backward march" would have meant—"Goodbye don't sighee."

I called to Florrie to jump out of the cart, which she did only too eagerly, and while the driver and I still "held on" she hunted round and found another stone to place behind the other wheel This done, the cart checked itself in it's backward movement. We both took stock of the position. The cart was facing across the road, the wheels one pace and a half from the edge. I looked over, into the dark abyss, so did Florrie. "My God!" she gasped, a cold shudder ran down my spine and without a word I led her away. "You had better walk up the rest of the way." I said. After a rest of about ten minutes, we commenced our journey, without further mishap. So much for the "Bhore Ghats." It was the first time in nearly 2,000 miles, since being fitted, that the "Brakes had failed." A little adjustment, and all was O. K.

Chapter III

"DITCHED."

After a short stay in Poona, we set out early on the morning of Tuesday, May 5th for Satara. The entry in my Diary for that date reads thus:—

"Left Poona Raj Mahal Hotel 4 a.m. Ditched on Katraj Ghat by "Rarity." rescued by Bus W 3433. Detained all day on Ghat. No food all day."

Interesting—what? Sounds exciting enough, but I can assure you it was none too pleasant, to sit in the blazing sun all day without food and one mile from the top, and all because His Highness "Rarity" refused to travel in the heat of the day or after 8 a.m. and so we were compelled to "cool our heels" in the blazing sun till 5-30 p.m. A bit Irish!

"And when the blazing sun had gone" "Rarity" very kindly condesended to "move on."

We soon learnt that "Rarity" liked two things very much, firstly to travel by night and secondly "WATER". Therefore, to tackle "Satara Ghats" it meant an all-night journey. The entry in the diary on Thursday, 7th May reads "Arrived Shirwal 3-0 a.m. Stopped all day. Left 5-0 p.m. Up Satara Ghats."

Buffaloes have a happy knack of stopping when they please, and no amount of cajoling or even the stick, can make them shift till they feel so disposed.

The result of that night's track up Satara Ghats was that, next day I was so hoarse I could hardly speak, and my arms were painfully sore.

Buffaloes get conveniently deaf, at times and are rather heavy to push.

We arrived at Satara on Saturday, 9th May, and that night caught a delightfully refreshing shower of rain.

Number "Thirteen", is said to be unlucky—well, judge for yourselves! On the 13th May at Karad I killed a snake, which was winding it way towards Florrie's feet. It was about four feet long, and some said it was poisonous. Personally, not being a lover of snakes I had to take the verdict, as true.

From Kolhapur to Belgaum we meet heavy rain, and very strong breeze. "Rarity" made many dashes across the road to try and stable himself with his brethren in the villages we passed.

About two miles from Nipani, we ran right into a terrible storm. The flashes of lightening, the boom of the thunder and the

(Continued on page 57)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. By N. G. Apte B.Ag. (Rajaguru & Co.'s Press. Poona No. 2. Price Re. 1-8).

Rural reconstruction has become a live topic of the day, both among officials and among national workers, and useful literature is being made available in the subject from various sources. The peculiarity of Mr. Apte's contribution to this growing stock of literature on the subject of rural reconstruction consists in the practical point of view that animates his treatment of the problem based on his personal knowledge and experience in various capacities. The volume under review may lack in continents of thought as is commonly the case with most publications which represent articles on papers written on different occasions and for different purposes. This defect is, however, more than compensated by the variety of useful hints of practical application that are scattered all over the book..

In a valuable introduction Prof. V. G. Kale points out how in the course of the economic evolution that has been going on in our country-side for generations, the old balance of village and town life has been rudely disturbed, and how grievous has been the failure on the part of the State to readjust it with the result that there is chaos and degeneration going on from day to day before our very eyes. Mr. Apte attempts to put forward a programme of agricultural planning that may assist in readjusting that balance and very valuable are his notes on the "Economics of the Bullock," "the Utilization of Fruit in Maharashtra" and "the Water Supply in the Village." In the chapter on "Village Industries in Maharashtra," Mr. Apte examining in detail the possibility of developing various industries and crafts in the Konkan and in Maharashtra tracts with the conditions in which he is personally conversant. An enumeration of these industries will be of interest to village welfare workers, particularly in view of the fact that while the Konkan is economically backward and undeveloped, Maharashtra constitutes one of the poorest tracts in the country by reason of its susceptibility to scarcities and famine.

MAHARASHTRA

Carting, oilseed crushing, preparation of boots and other leather goods. Preparing of ploughs and other implements and materials. Rope-making and the making of brooms and other requisites. Khawa, butter and other milk products. Animal breeding. Bee collecting. Earthen pots, tiles and other requisites. Ivory making.

KONKAN.

Export of mangoes, Preparation of dried mango juice. Preparation of dried jack fruit, outer covers of the Konkan fruit and oil from the seed. Cane and bamboo work for tables, chairs, etc. Khostatties. Husking of rice at home. Preparation of rice products such as papers.

This is an interesting list, and if only a few of these industries and crafts can be organised in a satisfactory basis those who assist in the development will have rendered valuable service to the community.

V. L. M.

FOLKLORE AND FESTIVAL

Interesting Delineations

"FESTIVAL OF LIFE." "VRATA-CHITRAVALI." By Kanu Desai, Ahmedabad.

Syt. Kanu Desai has been known by the series of albums of drawings he has been executing during a period covering nearly a decade. His bias towards "unplaned" contours, occasionally leading to inelastic solidity, led him from the 'Silhouettes' to the gentle outlining of forms. These may be observed in the "Vrat-Chitravali," just pblished, depicting folklore and seasonal festivals he finds in his environment. Syt. Zhaverchand Meghani, the Gujarati folklorist and poet, has written the foreward to this collection of drawings. The "Akshaya Tritya," "Gow Vrat" and the "Tulsi Vrat" are the best pictures in the collection.

It is a pity that Syt. Kanu Desai should have allowed these drawings to be printed on glazed white paper and employed graded tints of colour which, as it were, divide the pictures in half and tone down the quality of line. "The Festival of Life" was published previous to the "Vrit-Chitravali." I should have noticed it earlier. It is meant to indicate the various stages, from childhood onwards, of human life which the artist sees as a festival. The introduction to the album is written by Syt. Ravishankar Raval. It is translated into what one might call Gujarati-English by Syt. Ratilal Trivedi. The 'human child' is, says Syt. Trivedi, 'not merely an outcome of sex-attraction but is an ambrosial essence issuing from the inmost springs of the soul.' We may leave here Syt. Trivedi's 'darling' expressions and proceed to the drawings. Fortunately, the 'Vrat-Chitravali' is not improved by 'ambrosial' English.

"The Festival of Life" is, however, more suggestive of the elements that would some day secure distinction for the artist. For, here in the 'Festival of Life' the artist has drawn, unpretentiously, what he has actually observed. There is freshness and sincere decisive feelings to communicate. The 'Child' the 'Festival of Life' and particularly the 'Grand-mother' are the tentative search for something of beauty seen first-hand. It is, however, in the 'Cradel' and 'Sweet Annoyance' that the artist finds observation and experience tangibly articulate in unambiguous lines and forms appropriately cornered. It is pictures like these that should prompt Syt. Kanu Desai towards higher artistic aspirations and achievements.

FOLK RITUALS
IN PICTURES
BY KANU DESAI

The "Vrat-Chitravali" contains ten and the 'Festival of Life" eight pictures.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

A Critical Estimate

THE MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

(TURBULENT JOURNEY, being the life of William Bligh, by Owen Rutter, published by Ivor Nicholson & Watson, 1936).

As the sub-title of the book suggests, it is a life of Wiliam Bligh. The public recollection of him rests solely on the knowledge that he was the person responsible for the mutiny on the "Bounty," and his name has become synonymous with brutality. A legend has grown about him and like all legends suffered from embellishments. Most of those who have dealt with Bligh's life have condemned him for his savage treatment, leaving a few, mostly relatives and friends to vindicate his honour, a task grown increasingly difficult because of the set notions that have grown around his name for a century and a half, and lately enhanced by the exhibition of a film. Yet it must not be overlooked that he was exonerated by a Court Martial. Admittedly it did not function altogether satisfactorily for it failed to record a finding on the important issue—what was the cause of the mutiny. According to the mutineers, it was the harsh treatment meted out by their captain—both physically and mentally—that drove them in sheer desperation to that extreme step. Bligh's defence was that his treatment was no more than that of a conscientious captain and at no time excessive and the cause of the mutiny was because the mutineers wanted to stay with the women of Tahiti, as evidenced by the fact that they returned to the island after casting him out.

The author seeks to vindicate Bligh. He has made deep researches and gone to the original documents available. He suggests that Bligh was no more abusive and violent than others of that period and it is improper to judge him otherwise than by the standard of that time. According to that reckoning, he was even more considerate than other naval officers. This, however, remains unsubstantiated unless we are prepared to consider as proof such acts as his precautions about the health of his men and also the kind and considerate way he dealt with the natives of the Pacific. On the other hand, one must not forget his subsequent Court-Martial and reprimand for violent and abusive language. It is also true, after casting him adrift in a boat, the mutineers returned to Tahiti and consorted with women, but that is not sufficient proof when it is realised the mutineers knew that henceforth they were outcasts and to return to civilization would mean Court-Martial and hanging. By this criticisms we do not mean to support the mutineers. We do mean to suggest it is extremely difficult to come to a correct conclusion, owing to lack of sufficient and clear proof. Partisanship there will always be—one is either for Bligh or on the side of his opponents.

We think, to form a correct estimate of the affair, it is necessary to consider Bligh's conduct and behaviour throughout his life. That he was violent is undeniable, that he was abusive is equally certain. One witness said at his trial: "Captain Bligh is very hot and hasty, but I believe the words no sooner escaped him, that his passion ends." Here, it is also well to remember that after roundly abusing Fletcher Christian (the ring-leader of the mutineers) he sent for him to dine with him, an invitation which was unfortunately declined. That was just before the mutiny. One must also recall the high-handed method of the army commander in ordering his arrest when Bligh was Governor of New South Wales. Bligh came out better here. This indignity he suffered solely on account of his zeal in stopping the traffic in liquor. Both affairs show his strong will—one may say, his headstrong will—in what he con-

(Continued on page 14)

SOME HINDI BOOKS

PHIR NIRASHA KYIN? BY LALA GULABRAI M.O., PUBLISHER GANGA PUSTAKMALA KARYALAYA, AMINABAD PARK, LUCKNOW. U.P. PAGES 10. PRICE ANNAS 12/.

Life is riddle to many. Our sages have left us its solution, which is 'dnyan, (knowledge) Lala Gulabrai's book is a glorious attempt to prove that man is the highest creation in God's regime and that the pains, sorrows and worries are nothing but our mind's creation— illusion. These the powerful human being can overcome by constant striving and make his life full of everlasting joy. The book is full of high philosophy, of which Lalaji is a profound scholar. The special feature of the work is that the author convinces us that the incompleteness of man is the instrument of his gradual progress and ultimate perfection. To crushed hearts the book imparts new list and inspiration of the highest order. Learned and fitting quotations from the principal classical and modern languages enhance the beauty of this thoughtful work considerably.

H. P. G.

"BIRATA K. PADMINI" BY BRINDABANLAL VARMA, B.A., LLB., PUBLISHER GANGA GRANTHAGAR, 30. AMINABAD PARK LUCKNOW PAGES 398, PRICE 2/8/.

The author has shown his genius of deep historical knowledge in "Garh Kundar." The book under review is another proof of his capacity to handle the complicated plot of the historical novel (named above). In the end Kumud, the heroine, drowns herself in the Betwa. Then the rival parties abondon their weapons and peace reigns in the country. For "Garh Kundar" the author received a prize of Rs.200/- from Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares. We hope a greater reward may greet the author for this book.

R. S. S.

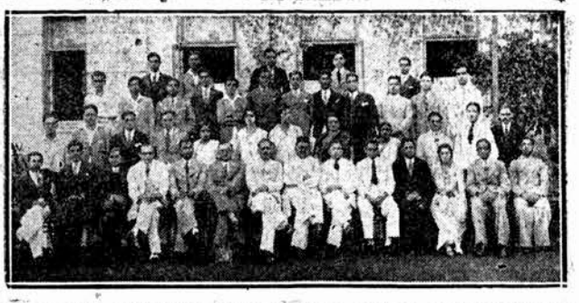
DULARAY DOHAWALI. BY DULARILAL BHARGAVA, PUBLISHER GANGA GRANTHAGAR, 30 AMINABAD PARK, LUCKNOW, PAGES 120, PRICE ANNAS 8/

The book is of "Deva-Puraskar" fame. The 'poet' has received a prize of Rs. 2,000/- from a ruling prince of India. The book covers 72 pages only but superfluous matter is added to increase its bulk. The "poet" has written 'dohas' in four lines each, which is against the rules of Hindi prosody. Undue importance has been given to the book which is obviously more the work of propaganda than of real merit.

R. S. S.

DENTISTRY IN INDIA . .

COUNTRY WOEFULLY LACKS IN WELL EQUIPPED COLLEGES



STAFF AND STUDENTS OF THE NAIR DENTAL COLLEGE, 1935-'36.

India does not offer the necessary facilities to our young men for a thorough and scientific training in Dental Surgery and they have to go abroad to qualify themselves for the profession at considerable inconvenience and great expense. Besides, foreign qualifications, however efficient, except those obtained in Britain, are put at a discount in our country, as the diplomas and degrees other than those obtained in Britain are not recognised bythe State in India and do not offer a career to most of our young men who go in for them, writes Mr. R. Maganlal in the "Modern Review."

Dental science forms a very important part of general medical science and cannot be neglected without considerable jeopardisation of public health. Research has proved that almost 50 per cent. of our bodily ills can be traced to dental infection. In India, the percentage may be much higher. Pyorrhoea, dental sepsis and caries are general complaints and lead to grave results. Our cities afford certain facilities for their treatment, but only to those who are favourites of fortune. Villages suffer a deal, because even these facilities, costly as they are, are denied to them.

Mouth, Gateway Of Health

The mouth, it is said by an eminent medical authority, ought to be considered as the gateway to health. It is not many years ago that the importance of dental health was discovered and yet science has so much enriched itself by researches that the human race may become stronger because of them and the attention they direct to the importance of a healthy mouth. The mouth is the physical as well as the metaphorical gateway to health; it is the gateway to the vital organs of one's body and, like the portals of a castle in days of old, should be closely guarded.

The teeth, standing within the entrance, are the guardians, and must prepare anything which is to go beyond. They are very busy, and their work makes many demands upon them, so that unless they are well treated, they will suffer severely. If they suffer, they will do their work very ineffectually, and will themselves become a source of danger to the territory they guard.

The gateway to health must be a portal beautiful in appearance and well suited to its purpose. Cleanliness is an absolute essential in dental soundness.

Neglect of care and regular cleaning of the teeth brings decay and the consequent inffectual work on their part reacts on the stomach. Lack of well digested food weakens the body, which can then offer only a poor resistance to illness

It has been estimated by medical authorities that poison from the teeth causes much more harm to the general health than even that great evil alcohol. Only one per cent of the human race are confirmed drunkards, whereas eighty per cent neglect their dental health. It has also been found that decayed teeth are the underlying cases of many serious diseases, such as heart trouble, rheumatism, appendicitis and ulcerated stomach.

Unhealthy food devoid of sufficient quantity of calcium and phosphorus is also responsible for the decay of teeth. Plenty of green vegetables, fresh food and cereals are a general remedy. These tone up the body's powers of resistance. But the bread problem in India is in itself a big problem and should not be made an excuse for our negligence of our dental health.

Paucity Of Dental Colleges In India

Inspite of a number of colleges and universities, we have few full-fledged dental clinics attached to them. The recently started Nair Hospital Dental College of Bombay is an attempt in this direction and provides a long-felt want. There are only a very few other Dental Colleges of this kind in this vast land to impart scientific training in this vital subject, and I may add that all these institutions sare privately managed without any Government recognition. In Lahore a College has been started by the Punjab Government last year but the curriculum is not adequate for a thorough training. The Government of Bombay intended to start a Dental College in Bombay and a heavy expenditure was contemplated, but somehow the scheme did not mature.

One of the most important features in connection with this matter is the health of the children, the boys and girls of to-day, who are to be the men and women of to-morrow. If their health is disregarded in the early stages, they may be handicapped through life and will not develop into the sturdy race which every country desires. Our Government no doubt is spending some money, not sufficiently though, on general education. But will not the value of it all be greatly discounted if the health of the children is undermined and many of them become a burden on the State and the tax-payer? In other words, is it not somewhat of a short-sighted policy to establish schools for the education of the young in order to fit them for the vocations in life which they intend to follow and they may be better able to compete in the race for a livelihood, if, on the other hand, their constitutions are allowed to become so weakened as to be, eventually, a serious handicap to their advancement in life? In other countries both the State and the Municipalities have large clinics to look after the dental health of the children

Viewing from this point, we feel that by organising the Nair Dental College, its organisers have fulfilled a vital and long felt need of the country and through its medium, they hope to train an adequate number of qualified dentists, who would go specially in the villages, which are the real heart of the country, with a message of hope and relief to their vast population.

Modest Beginning

The time was ripe for someone to provide a National Health service to preach the message of preventive dentistry in the land, and it has been made possible to have a public Dental Clinic in Bombay working against odds, due to the efforts of the late Dr. A. L. Nair, who conceived the idea of starting a Dental Department in the Nair Charitable Hospital in the year 1926. There was only one dental chair. But this modest beginning has assumed the shape of a fully equipped dental college since the year of 1934. The honour of conceiving the idea goes to its Dean Dr. V.M. Desai, D.D.S., who had his training in one of the biggest American Universities for a period of over six years and could claim practical experience at one of the biggest dental clinics like the Rochester. To day the total number of chairs is twenty-six. The college to-day has a big staff of qualified surgeons and has a separate general Anesthesia and Ora lSurgery Department with nine chairs and a well equipped laboratory added at a huge cost, attached to it. There is, one can say without the least fear of contradiction, the largest and most up-to-date dental clinic in the country. It affords relief approximately to seven thousand patients per year and renders valuable service to the suffering public.

This College does not desire to be confined to the academic activities only but it has also the ambition to serve the public by organising a public dental health service and expand its sphere of work. Under the new scheme it contemplates organising a propaganda to afford dental treatment and preliminary dental education to school children, publishing illustrated literature in Indian languages and charts in preventive dentistry, holding classes, lectures and organising exhibitions. The curriculum is ambitious and spreads over four years. The ever increasing knowledge of the relations of the mouth and teeth to bodily health, and the importance of dental and oral disorders in their individual and public health relations have made it imperatively necessary for the dental practitioner to-day who hopes to efficiently meet the public demand for the skilful service to be thoroughly grounded in the fundamental medical sciences, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Physicological Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology in both their general and special relations. The restorative and art procedures of dentistry, unless based upon a thorough training in these fundamental sciences, are without a solid foundation and their practice otherwise becomes purely empirical. This is all included in the curriculum of the College.

Apathy Of Government

But their disabilities are equally great in view of the apathy of the Government. The graduates of this College, fully qualified and thoroughly trained as they will be would not be admitted to Universities in England. The University of Bombay would not recognise their diplomas, though it has failed to furnish the Presidency with any other provisions for this important branch of training. Of course, some of the American Universities have agreed to accept students of this college for higher studies, but American qualifications have no recognition in this country ,and there is an eternal fight between the D. D. S.'s and L. D. S's. It is therefore necessary that with its ambitious programme and a determination to go ahead, this institution, having taken a definite lead in dental education in the country, must receive all encouragement from the Government and the Bombay University must see its way to offer its affiliation and recognition to this private enterprise and thus help in the fulfilment of a laudable object—preservation and care of public health. The organisers of the College deserve congratulations on their successful efforts to supply the need of the Presidency in particular and the country in general, and let us hope their efforts will be crowned with success.

PROSTHETIC LABORATORY.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectuals Must End—The Epoch Of Unrealities—The New Theatre—Cultivates Contacts With Daily Life—Rebuilds Society—"Ag-Gadi", An Earnest Token—From Dreams To Achievements—School Of Art Exhibition—Art As Vocational And National Asset—Avenues Of Employment.

The scattered efforts which sandwich new impulses in music, the dance and the drama in all grades of "variety entertainments" for all sorts of purposes except the right purpose, and 'in aid of' all kinds of altruistic and charitable enterprises except the one that could uplift the artistes should be more than suggestive of the dissipation of the city's intellectual energies and social resources. The number of communal, sectarian, sub-sectarian, provincial and religious 'concerts' is legion. In this great international city where we have a right to expect the widest outlook and the highest intellectual aspirations, it is sad to observe the deplorable working of petty minds, childish impulses and sentimental self-righteousness.

The Wrong Lead

The intellectuals in the city have mostly, given the wrong lead. Instead of using their influence and resources for ever widening and progressive social and cultural objectives, they have sought contentment, and pride in narrow, sectarian, futile adventures and partisanship.

Sentimental Unrealities

Were the "Yakshagan" or Bimalendra Bose demonstrations, the entertainments arranged by the Bombay Students' Conference and the Elphinstone College Social Service League or the "Ag-Gadi", to mention only some of the recent events, an index to the change towards higher artistic standards and social aspirations? Are the intellectuals moving to end the epoch of sentimental unrealities? Are they informed and equipped to discriminate and judge intelligently the art tendencies of the modern age? Is the new theatre, as the new life we dream about, cultivating contacts with realities of daily life and its objective environments—the new theatre of the screen as well as of the stage? Is the new theatre the instrument and the power for re-building the nation's social life and values?

Social Realities

The answer is positively in the intelligent rediscovery of the artistic experiments and achievements of the past as in the dance demonstrations of the "Yakshgans" and of Sjt. Bimalendu Bose, not in the sentimental, unintelligent, uninformed, indiscriminate worship of the past. It is to be traced in the response to the modern demand for social realities in such playlets as the 'Window' by Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya staged by the Bombay Students' Conference. It was apparent in the "Kirkit Nritya" as much as it was in the social playlet "Char-Chitta Vache" by Sjt. Dhansukhlal Mehta staged by the Elphinstone College Social Service League. It was quite obvious in "Ag-Gadi", the play by Sjt. Chandravadan Mehta, staged this week at the New Era School.

Essential Objectives

The progress from the Karnatak "Yakshagana" to Sjt. Chandravadan Mehta's play is one from non-essentials to essentials, from mere sentimental narration to specific social objectives. For example, the "Window," by Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya although presumably dealing with the daily life of the Indian textile worker and wage-earner revealed a reactionary inferiority complex more burdensome than its obviously confused ideologies, its sonorous diction, poetic rhetoric and the attitude which "intends to suggest" a wood-cut for the stage set. Why has it been necessary to go to Ireland of the reign of George the fourth to depict the daily life and miseries of the Indian textile worker or wage-earner? Are there not more than enough miseries which the playwright could find on his native soil? This craving for extraneous, irrelevant, padding can only mean the dodging of social realities in his environment, their imperfect or superficial grasp or the inability to employ appropriately the dramatic medium

Leaf From Life

Sjt. Dhansukhlal Mehta's "Char-Chitta-Vache" was, in every sense of the term, a leaf from life. It had more than local colour. Above all, it was free from the unassorted, irrelevant, exotic 'isms' and the subservient, mental outlook of the "Window" by Sjt. Chottapadhyaya which sacrificed artistic coherence for paddings indiscriminately borrowed from ancient Ireland and modern Russia. Sjt. Dhansukhlal Mehta's play, except in the gentle humour that commented individual characters and personalities, was a detached narration of social foibles, sentimentality and absurd and cruel conventions.

Social Satire

But it was Sjt. Chandravadan Mehta's play "Ag-Gadi" which free from the subservient and superficial mental outlook of the "Window" by Sjt. Chattopadhyaya, proceeded from the narrative detachment of the "Char-Chita-Vache" by Syt. Dhansukhlal Mehta to the strong, unmistakable, social satire and the devastating tragedy of the railway workers. Not one incident was extraneous, irrelevant, borrowed or superficially super-imposed from outside their daily life and environment.

Not one meaning incident in their life, which the playwright had observed and studied first-hand in the daily environment and psychological reactions of their miserable existence had been overlooked in the construction of the play. It is not however, in the thoughtful selection only of the raw materials of his story but in their just employment as well for dramatic purpose that Sjt. Chandravadan Mehta has registered distinct success. The respect for objective truths and the simplicity of means which animate the play were transparent not less in the language and the dialogues than in the costumes and the sets. The sets were not intended to suggest, something extraneous to their dramatic function, say wood-cuts!

Not Wordy Ingenuities

Nor was the beauty of language of "Ag-Gadi" for the beauty of language, an empty parade of wordy ingenuities. The straightforward language was daily conversation. The dialogues and the dialects as well were the strong, rich fibre and texture of the play. They were not merely "poetic" rhetoric, sentimental excitement or sonorous sermons. They were the play. They moved it, carried it across.

I should like to detail the individual abilities which reached the highest average. But the group of intellectuals who staged "Ag-Gadi" rightly made it a completely co-operative enterprise. And, if the undoubted abilities of players like Srimati Sarla Desai, Sjts. Chandravadan Mehta, Dhansukhlal Mehta, Jitubhai Mehta, the "Naraniya" or the charming young ruffians were more prominently obvious, they were so because of the necessary relief and support offered by the less prominent members of the group. I should, however, like to mention particularly the music deliberately employed to build up the atmosphere of the "Ag-Gadi". It was subdued and expressive.

Deeds, Not Words

Syt. Chandravadan Mehta had, I understand, referred in a speech he made on Sunday—I saw the play on Saturday—before the opening of his play to my demand for the new theatre which I have often described as only a remote dream with the intellectuals. Syt. Chandravan Mehta, with optimism justified by the deed not merely by the will maintained that the dream could soon be translated in actual facts as an achievement. He said that they were earning on an average more than four thousand rupees annually from the non-descript concerts and variety entertainments. If they could invest the same amount every year for a period of, say, ten years they could easily secure the forty thousand or so necessary to secure the nucleus for an experimental theatre. That is so. And, one can only hope that Syt. Chandravadan and his colleagues would determine to work for that eminently reasonable and practicable project. Everything depends on the spirit and disciplined determination with which they work. The "Ag-Gadi" is in Gujarati. But it may be in any language, any place. It has the breath and tone of live realities. It is upto Syt. Chandravadan and his colleagues that it does not remain just a fluke. The building of the new theatre which they all aspire can only be achieved by persistent, determined, planned effort. It is a full-time job—the job of a lifetime. Syt. Chandravadan and his colleagues should start as they have started with "Ag-Gadi," modestly with the experimental stage, the stage where they can find, try and work out new plays, new playwrights, new ideas in stage and costume design, lighting and music, dialogues and dance.

Socially Progressive.

His colleagues have already shown the versatile range. Every artistic possibility must be fully and dispassionately explored. The "Ag-Gadi" is the first earnest token of the progress from academic dream discourses to the fundamentals of realities both of life and the stage. The only place for theatre reform is the theatre. And, it is upto Syt. Chandravadan's colleagues to see that they go ahead towards the building of the new theatre the nation demands as a dynamic instrument of national and social reconstruction. The co-operative enterprise they have launched must remain co-operative and socially progressive.

School of Art Exhibition.

When this will appear in print the retrospective art exhibition at the Sir J. J. School of Art will have opened. The exhibition is meant to illustrate specific progress—in the mental outlook on art, in the methods of education in art as well as in the practical aspects of art. The period of fifteen years which covers the retrospective range of the exhibition has been a period, essentially, of reconstruction. And like all such periods and pioneering reconstructive efforts, it has been made important and valuable by many changes, changes that have not received the national attention that they deserved. That period has brought to the forefront art as a serious vocation—a socio-economic national asset. That period has sought to place art into contact with national life and destroyed the poetic illusions about art for art's sake and the detached romantic and blind worship of the past. Finally, that period has witnessed, as no other period has witnessed, the national demand for the claims, opportunities of employment and instruction and aspirations of Indian artists.

Must be Maintained Intact.

The exhibition at the Sir J. J. School of Art has to be seen and judged from all these points of view. And, the exhibition has and can have meaning only as an assurance that the postulates of national reconstruction in art that have claimed and justified national attention will be maintained intact by those who will follow Capt. Gladstone Solomon in the direction and guidance of the School. It is not by any chance easy to maintain its hard-earned prestige, distinction and status as one of the leading art institutes in the country. It is certainly more than a question of pleasant or profitable expediency in view of the threatened re-emergence of reactionary forces that placed obstacles at every step and once piously aspired to extinguish the institution.

Its freedom from control by the Department of Public Instruction, its tuition distinctive of national aspirations in art and its early and ultimate guidance by an Indian Director are, no doubt, the triple bare essentials for safeguarding its future. But more than these, the leading art institute in the Presidency is entitled now to claim its freedom from interference by alien busy bodies.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (Contd.)

A CRITICIAL ESTIMATE

(Continued from page 11)

ceived to be his duty, his courage and determination to assert his authority regardless of the method employed and a remarkable want of consideration for other people's feelings. He had the knack of making enemies—it is always so easy—but never troubled to make friends of his associates. Indeed, had he been able to have friends about neither the mutiny nor his arrest when governor would have taken place.

Bligh was always considerate to the natives of the Pacific islands, he treated them kindly and saw to it that his men did not interfere into their manners and customs. His family life was happy and peaceful. He was an able navigator, courageous and zealous, and if his zeal outran his discretion, he had also to consider that the perils and hazards of a sea-journey lasting several months depended on strict discipline. His integrity had been assailed without damage. On this point, it is unfortunate that there is no proof of his financial state at about the time of the mutiny. The incidental proof recounted do him no harm. He had indomitable courage and was personally thanked by Nelson for able support at the battle of Copenhagen.

Mr. Fazal Bhoy, B.A. (Lond.), a student of the LL.B. (Final) Class, who has been appointed Editor of the Aligarh Muslim University English Magazine for the session 1936-'37. Mr. Fazal Bhoy comes from Ujjain.

Bligh was undoubtedly abusive and rather terrorizing in his behaviour. Had he been less so, there would have been neither mutiny nor his arrest to perpetuate his memory. While we would not like to give an open verdict in his favour about the mutiny—his treatment certainly led to discontent which possibly magnified into a towering desire for revenge—yet, his name is wrongly held up in obloquy and infamy. At both Court-Martials he emerged victorious and we are content to leave things at that.

Vice-Admiral Bligh was a dour fighter, always fighting against odds. A strict disciplinarian, he was unduly severe on infringement of duty. He had no tact and knew nothing of conciliation. The tragedy of his life was that he possessed the excesses of temper, behaviour and courage without prudence to soften them. He rose to distinction by sheer merit

Mr. Owen Rutter is no blind partisan of Bligh. He has carefully shifted the evidence, and if at times one feels disinclined to accept his conclusion that is because of insufficiency of proof. This book can be wholeheartedly recommended to all those who desire to know more of this remarkable man that was William Bligh, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Some Important Books

Some Books of the moment, published by Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London:

THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S WAY TO PREVENT WAR has now been issued in its first cheaper edition and is priced at 2s. 6d net. Planned and edited by Leonard Wolf, it presents the Pacifist case and deals with the "the most vital of all the difficult problems at the moment confronting this distracted world." The book was first published two years and is a symposium which claims to present the whole problem of War and peace in all its ramifications. Lord Cecil, Gilbert Murray, W. Arnold-Forster, C. M. Lloyd, Sir Norman Angell, H. J. Laski and C. R. Buxton, each contribute a chapter.

Though we recognise that the book is not the expression of the views of one particular school of thought, still certain presumptions and propositions it contains require abundant modifications. The world to-day is not what what it was two years ago. On the contrary, much water has flown below the bridge and the whole facet of the world has considerably changed. The common man and woman for whom the book is intended find themselves in a world which is more distracted than ever before. Mr. Lloyd, in his chapter on the "Problem of Russia," admits that the policy of the Soviet Government has been in practice pacific and that there is no point at which one can say that they are pursuing a policy which threatens war upon their neighbours. But he presumed that Russia would not join the League. How wrong this presumption has been is patent to-day. The Soviet policy continues to be pacific.

Prof. Harold Laski is more outspoken and is nearer the point. He maintains that the ultimate causes of war are economic. The truth of this statement is clearer to-day than ever before for the common man and woman. Capitalism with its concomittant of Imperialism leads inevitably to war and no League of Nations of the Capitalist States, even if developed in the way Lord Cecil and Arnold-Forster would have it develop, by itself, as the Professor says, can be an effective guarantee against war. The Professor, however, still hoped that the League, such as it is, might do something to mitigate the danger of war. The 'raison d'etre' of the League is its adherence to the principle of collective security. Every act of agression by any one nation will, that is to say, have to face the collective opposition of all others. But with the shameless betrayals of China in the Far East and Abyssinia nearer Europe and the utter pusillanimity of the League States in regard to Spain, cannot any more justify any such hope. War cannot be prevented in a Capitalist State. It can be eradicated only under Socialism. Professor Laski holds similar views.

Looking at the way world forces are developing and aligning themselves, one would wish that the first cheaper edition of this book was also the revised edition of it. In that case much of the premises on which it is planned would, then, have had to be considerably,—if not radically—altered.

THIS FINAL CRISIS, which was first published last year., has now gone into its second impression and is issued as a cheaper edition (2s. 6d.). Allen Hutt wrote his brilliant book on "The condition of Working Class in Britain" a few years ago. In this book he pursues his theme with a lucid exposition of the development of the Working class movement. A history of the workingclass movement and its development must inevitably reflect the structure of Society in which it takes place. Obviously, therefore, it is also an analysis of the growth of that social organisation and economic development. The scope of the present book, naturally, is more comprehensive. It is at once an analysis and an exposure of capitalist organisation which produces class conflicts. Allen Hutt's mastery of facts and events, his Marxist outlook, acquaintance with theories and practical experience have made this book an invaluable addition to modern thought. It bristles with significance and is challenging in its exposition. It has received wide attention, as is evident from the fact that it has gone into the second impression within the period of a year. But it should attract still wider attention, as the problems it deals with are so vital to every man and woman. These problems are presented in a frank, direct manner. The book is arranged in three parts and covers the period from the birth of capitalism, its development and expansion into Imperialism, its inherent contradictions, the crises of the forties and eighties of the last century, the general crisis of capitalism which set in with the Great War and the crisis in which the world finds itself to-day. As Maurice Dobb, the famous Cambridge Economist says: "It is an invaluable piece of history attractively and ably told."

ENGLAND SINCE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION is a simple history of England from 1815 to 1935 simply told by M. J. Hampden Jackson (4s. 6d.) The author has aready earned a reputation as a popular historian. Those who who have read his 'Europe After The War' and 'Post-War World' will welcome the present book with warmth. The way the world is going has set even the commonalty of men seriously to think. It is more and more recognised that the story of social, economic, and political development is a continuous process of history. There is, therefore, an ever-increasing number of men and women whose thought-process is moving in the direction of understanding the causes that have landed the world in the present parlous position. Mr. Jackson has successfully attempted to give to his readers a history of England which helps that thought-process. In its presentation it almost reminds one of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Glimpses of World History,'—so simple and lucid.

"Geography," according to a famous definition which the author quotes, "is about maps; History is about Chaps." Yet, as he points out, "most histories confine themselves to the doings of statesmen and soldiers and the conquests and comforts of the ruling class. Of the real "chaps," of the working-class which includes 90 per cent of the population, little or nothing is said." We who have the tragic experience of the text books of history in India know only how too well and true is Mr. Jackson's statement. No one now seriously disputes that history is, in essence, a record of class struggles,—the struggles between the "Haves" and the "Have-Nots." Again economics and politics are so intermingled that to overlook the one while emphasising the other is to pervert and distort history and historical facts and events. That Mr. Jackson is conscious of this is enough justification for the interest that his books have evoked. To the history of the development of the Labour movement in its various phases in England, he devotes a complete chapter.

The history of England since the Industrial Revolution is the history of British Imperialism. The ramifications of that history are world-wide. Hence it is also, in a sense the history of the world. In reading the present book, obviously, we get a good peep into historical events since the Industrial "Englishman formed themselves Revolution.

"When the Great War of 1792-1815 ended,' says the author, in a new world. When the Great War of 1914-'18 ended Englishmen found that their world had changed again. It was not a change to pre-1815 conditions but neither was it a change along the lines laid down between 1815 and 1914." What then was the new change? From a policy of free competition ('laissez faire') to "State Socialism!" In 1815 'laissez faire' had done its work..... the people were left to struggle for existence and the devil was allowed to take the hindmost. By 1935 the State had made itself responsible for educating the young, maintaining the unemployed and aged and for tending the sick. At the same time, the State was beginning to limit free competition in transport, manufacturing, food production and in an increasing number of other activities." A change which these concessions and restrictions indicate cannot in any sense be described as a change towards State Socialism. The concessions were extorted by the struggles and sacrifices of the working-class and the restrictions are the result of capitalist necessity. Recent State action in England has shown which way England is going. Hard-won concessions of the working-class are being ruthlessly attacked and curtailed, the derelict areas remain derelict, unemployment still remains as acute as ever. Such things even under State Socialism are unthinkable. England is, on the contrary, marching towards a system involving Capitalist Dictatorship. As Prof. Laski points out in his "Democracy in Crisis," or as another pointed out, towards Fascism.

Mr. Jackson, as every Briton is, is an Imperialist so far as India is concerned and seems to belong to that school which would have the world believe that Britain has shed her old Imperialism. If this impression of the author is correct, then we may remind him of what Pandit Jawaharlal told another of his countryman. "I do not see any shedding of the old Imperialism, but only repeated and strenuous attempts to hold on to it, and to strengthen it, though a new facade is presented to the public view in some instances..... She (Britain) is a satisfied and surfeited Power..... She wants to maintain the "status quo" which is eminently to her advantage. She dislikes new Imperialisms, because they conflict with her old imperialism, and not because of any dislike of Imperialism itself."

Your Eyes Need Special Attention

It Is False Economy To Strain Them For Want Of Sufficient Light

Right lighting for every indoor occupation needs to be studied if we are to do justice to our-sight. When your child cracks nuts with his teeth you might, perhaps, console yourself by the thought that teeth can be replaced in a most life-like, natural and almost painless manner by the great skill of modern dentists. But few mothers will take much comfort from this thought. Most of them will rather be inclined to stop the nut-cracking instantly and give the child a highly coloured account of the sufferings and cost involved in the repair of such damage as might be done when the wrong sort of nut-cracker is used.

Broken or neglected teeth can be replaced for money, but all the gold and paper that exists in the world cannot buy new eyes when those we have are damaged. Therefore, it is necessary to attend well and carefully to the lighting of our homes and schools. Each year the statistics show an alarming increase in the number of the blind.

EYES NEED EXERCISE

Under natural conditions when a considerable proportion of time is lived out of doors and in carrying occupations, people keep focussing their eyes between all the distances that are within range of their vision. This is good, the eye gets exercise and change. But when artificial conditions arise and the eye is concentrated for hours on the same work there arises risk to the sight.

We can help our eyes by arranging proper light for their business hours, and by giving them change and exercise, as well as rest, in the hours that remain.

The only perfect lighting is lighting that is perfecly comfortable for the eyes that use it.

When experts talk on this subject they distinguish between light and illumination. They tell us that light comes from a plain electric bulb, from a candle, an unshaded lamp, or from the sun out-of-doors. The windows of a house, the covering or position of a lamp, are arranged to afford illumination, which to them means light in the particular form in which we need it for the job in hand.

In the old days, when there was a tax on windows, quite an insufficient amount of light was allowed into most rooms. In fact we still have plenty of houses, and even schools, that haven't got nearly enough light indoors.

CHILDREN'S DEFECTS.

Reports of the Medical examination of schools reveal that about one child in every six is suffering from some defect in its vision.

Up-to-date schools and factories are invariably built with large windows on at least two sides of each room if not in the roof also. Without these it is impossible to arrange desks for five or six ranks of students so that sufficent light in all weathers comes to those that are next the wall. It would sometimes be a good thought for teachers in the older schools to change the pupils round from time to time so none is working for long in poor lights.

HOUSE LIGHTING

Good household lighting does not mainly depend on the strength of the bulbs used but on their arrangements in view of the occupations that are carried in the various rooms. A kitchen light, for instance, needs to be sufficient for competent working in every direction. A hanging bulb with the shades over it to throw the light downwards will probably be the best as it is also the simplest. Economies can be made on passages and stairs, where no work is done and no time spent. Those who read in bed will need a bed-side lamp in their room, and it, also, presents no great difficulty.

When we come to the living rooms care and thoughts are needed. For a dining room a hanging central light, inside a bowl-shaded shade which throws the glare upwards to the ceiling whence it is reflected through the room, will be about the best choice.

For reading, the light should come from behind or beside. For writing it should fall from the left side so that no shadow is thrown on the work.

LIGHT AND COLOUR

It is false economy to strain the eyes for want of sufficient light but a real saving may be effected by consideration of colour in respect of light. Remember when doing up your rooms that white reflects 80 per cent. of light thrown on it; ivory 70 per cent.; buff 65 per cent.; grey 25 per cent.; olive green 20 per cent.; dark brown 15 per cent.; and black 5 per cent. When one recollects that a white ceilling will reflect the light thrown on it all over the room one wonders why so many of us use shades over our bulbs. A transparent shade under them, of course, softens the light and prevents glare. All shades and bulbs should be kept dusted.—"News Chronicle"

SHAW IN MID SEA

Finds Cure For Sea-Sickness

This is how George Bernard Shaw discovered a cure for sea-sickness.

He was crossing to France on Board a destroyer in rough weather during the war.

In the presence of a party of authors and journalists, including the late H. W. Massingham, famous Liberal editor, he walked up and down the deck throughout the voyage with his body relaxed and his knees sagging

At Boulogne Shaw exulted: "It worked! I'm all right!".

"No, you're not seasick", retorted Massingham, "but by heavens, you've made all the rest of us sea-sick!"

The method would thus appear to have its drawbacks, comments a Southampton doctor, telling the story in a 'British Medical Journal", says the "News Chronicle" correspondent.

OPIUM PILLS.

Here are the suggestions of three doctors for a cure:

Fresh air; recumbent position; protection from cold.

Take opium pills (because he believes sickness to be due to "disturbance of the semi-circular canals of the ear", which a narcotic will prevent).

Try a hammock (with its use "the movements of the ship are scarcely perceptible").

Ship surgeons and naval men should have something to say, it is added.

ENGLISHMAN'S GERMAN SWEETHEART

With tears in her eyes, Ella Maurer (32), a German, begged the Slough magistrates to allow her to stay in England and marry the man she loved—an Englishman.

"I love him with all my heart," she said, "and I think he is a very good man."

Maurer was charged with being in Britain without permission.

Mr. George Ernest Redmond, of Essex Avenue, Slough, said they had arranged to be married the various Saturday, but his fiancee was arrested on the eve of the wedding.

Maurer's plea touched the Bench, and the chairman, in sentencing her to one day's imprisonment, said they would not recommend her for deportation.

VOLUNTARY EUTHANASIA

Do Doctors Hasten Death In Incurable Cases?

Do doctors in England sometimes hasten the death of patients afflicted with painful and incurable disease?

Dr. Roche Lynch, Home Office pathologist, believes that there is no doubt that euthanasia is already practised by medical men in this country. His statement has aroused wide interest.

It is illegal at present for any doctor to cause or to expedite the death of a patient in any circumstances—even in cases where the patient and the patient's relatives may desire it.

But a Bill to legalise voluntary euthanasia was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Ponsonby.

THEY AGREE.

Doctors whom the "News Chronicle" consulted were inclined to give cautious assent to the view that euthanasia is being practised.

One recalled that at about this time last year a sensation was caused in the United States by the public "confession" of euthanasia by several doctors.

Sir James Purves-Stewart, the nerve specialist, who is a vice-president of the society which aims to legalise euthanasia, told the "News Chronicle".

"I believe that in certain tragic cases it is quietly practised. I have heard of cases where somebody desperately ill has been given greater quantities of the sedative than the necessary minimum and has just—slept.

"RIGHT AND MERCIFUL"

"Some of the finest authorities are agreed that there are instances where it is the right and merciful thing to do.

"Sometimes it is a cruel thing to prolong a life of pain when the patient does not want it prolonged".

Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, a member of the General Medical Council, had heard of "one or two cases where it has been done".

highly antiseptic—

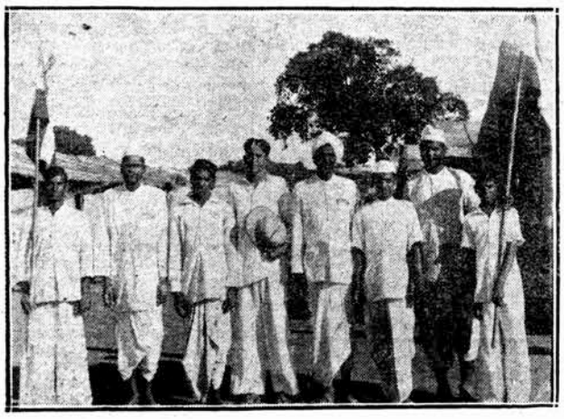
prevents decay

Odol would not have been recommended for so many years by doctors and dentists, and used by women noted all over the world for their beauty, unless these were good reasons for doing so.

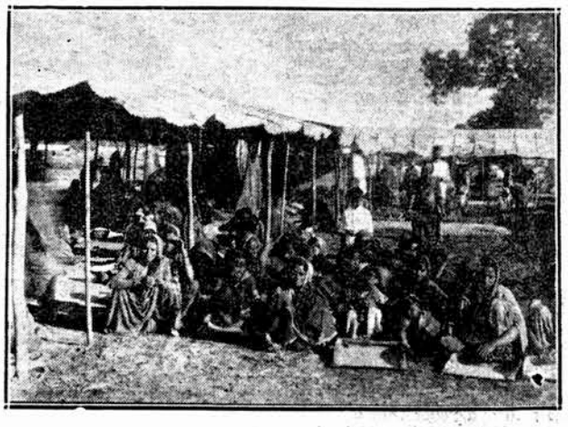
These reasons are firstly, that Odol keeps the teeth spotlessly clean and free from decay germs; secondly, that it massages the gums and keeps them firm; thirdly, that it polishes teeth to a natural sparkling whiteness without damaging the enamel and leaves the mouth refreshed and the breath sweet and fragrant.

penetrates everywhere

PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS SESSION



A group of Congress workers, at Faizpur who toured villages on foot doing Congress propaganda.



A group of women engaged in cleaning grains at Tilaknagar, Faizpur.

NO CHARITY, BUT WORK

By K. S. MATHUR

He was a labourer, old and bent down. But his body that was in ruins now, gave an insight into his former health and physique. He seemed gloomy and sad. In one of his hands he had a big stick that helped him in walking. He was naked but for a loin-cloth.

The scorching sun of June was going to relieve the world of his intensity, but still the wind was hot and the ground was burning with heat. And I was sitting in a garden, out of the village of Jhitkiri, under a big mango tree.

And he came hesitatingly, afraid of my presence. He was approaching me slowly, cautiously, as if I were a lion that would devour him up. He was a figure of poverty and disappointment. He stood quite close to me. He saluted me in the Indian style and smiled a smile of sorrow, of helplessness.

IN SEARCH OF JOB

I had never seen a member of this prosperous era in such a condition lamentable, pitiable.

"Sarkar, give me some work to do." He said slowly, his voice grief-stricken. He had an intense desire of getting some work to do and he was hopeful of getting it. I could guess it from his attitude, his motion, his voice.

He again said, "Hazur, . . . some work. I . .ha. . .ve two children. . . . I have to feed them; Hazur, give me some work."

"Is there some work?" Every part of his body seemed like uttering the same words, "Some work? . . ." He was tired; his body trembling with fatigue, his feet were covered with dust, his hair were loose and covered with sweat and dust, and his face was all wrinkles.

"Some work," he said again, imploringly, his body trembling with starvation and fatigue. I was moved. My heart was full. Tears were struggling to the surface. But I controlled them.

Pitiable is thine condition, Mother India; Thy sons and daughters are in rags, are facing the piercing arrows of starvation, God seems indifferent, everybody passes by happily and we stare upto them with gloom, with tears in our eyes.

"What work can you do?" I asked, and he smiled.

"There was a time when I could do any work. There was a time when I was strong enough to lift loads and drag carriages, but," tears rolled down his eyes, but he still tried to smile, "now I am old, weak. . . ." He stopped but continued soon, "No, no, I can do any work. I am strong. I can even give my life in exchange of food. I have to feed my children." And he wept bitterly.

He looked at me with eyes wet with tears, with a heart having a hope in it, and smiled. I was dumb-founded. I was there, away from my home. What work could I give him? I thought and thought but to no use. And he implored again, "Hazur, some work!"

"Brother, I have no work to give you," I said, and looked towards the green fields, the mango trees laden with fruit. I could not see him in his eyes. I was ashamed. I was repenting. Why did I say "No"?

When after a painful period of suspense the under-trial prisoner is made to hear the penalty of death passed on him by the court; just like this my words acted upon this old labourer. He sat down with a thud. He had been to the village in search of work, but he wandered uselessly. He could get no work. Everywhere he was turned out; none wanted him and yet he wanted work. He had to feed his children.

He had come to me with great hopes, but even here Fate deceived him, even here his hopes were shattered. He sat motionless, staring at me.

WORK IS THE WORD

I took out a four-anna bit from my pocket and lifted my hands towards him. The old man looked towards it with desirous eyes, void of greed. Then he said, "Malik, I want work. Give me some work."

"Brother, I am a stranger here. I have no work to give you. Take it."

But "Work" was the word that seemed to be coming out of his very pores. Oh a poor labourer old!

I pressed him to take the money, but he hesitated. He wanted money out of his very sweat. He did not want charity. He could have made a lot had he begged. Self-respect, honour, a fully-developed conscience, he had inherited from his ancestors. He took it but not as charity. He took it as the wages of cleaning my shoes, a mean work. He did it. He had to feed his children.

I met the poor old man many a time after that. The world had left him but his smile, his mysterious smile of gloom, of dejection was still with him.

"Some work to do," he used to utter in hope. "No charity," he would continue and go his way.

HOUDINI SPIRIT FAILS TO REPLY

Last Attempts To Contact Late Magician Futile

The light that burned for 10 years above a photograph of the late Houdini was darkened and his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Houdini, said she has abandoned hope of contacting the spirit of the great magician.

Houdini died October 31, 1926.

Saturday night, on the 10th anniversary of his passing, Mrs. Houdini staged a final seance on the roof of a Hollywood hotel in what she said was a last effort to communicate with him.

Nothing happened.

After 30 minutes of tearful pleading over a public address system, she cried:

"He has not come. I turn out the light.

More than 200 persons attended the seance. The audience was seated in chairs, facing a long table. Ground on either side of the table was a horse-shoe of 12 persons, "the inner circle."

The apex of the horseshoe was the table, behind which stood the picture of Houdini, with a small electric light burning above it. Mrs. Houdini said the light had never been out in the 10 years since his death.

The substance of the seance was delivered by Edward Saint, bald, bewhiskered associate of Mrs. Houdini. He said she and the magician had agreed the first to meet death would try to reach the other from beyond the grave. A pre-arranged message in code was memorized by each.

Saint began to speak. He described Houdini's life at length. Then he said, solemnly:

"Please now make yourself known to us."

There was a moment of comparative silence. From below came the sound of a saxophone sobbing. A mascared movie actress, swathed to the ears in furs, noisily scratched a match for a cigarette.

Saint's voice hit a tremolo as he spoke of Houdini's love for his wife. Tears flowed down his face. Then he asked Mrs. Houdini to call her husband.

She rose. Saint bent low. "Houdini speaks, he murmured into the microphone, which magnified the sibilant whisper into a roar. Mrs. Houdini called out and then waited. Saint asked:

"Have you reached a decision, Mrs. Houdini?"

"He has not come," she said. "I turn out the light."

British M. P. Keeps Pact

The ghost of Houdini wouldn't answer a Member of Parliament.

Harry Day, Labour member for Southwark, conducted a seance on the 10th anniversary of the death of his old friend, saying it was the fulfilment of a pact between them.

"I am still keeping an open mind on the subject," Day said after his unsuccessful attempt to communicate with Houdini.

"I kept my part of the bargain anyway."

Magician's Brother Fails

Theo Hardeen tried to communicate with his dead brother, Harry Houdini, the master magician, through a medium Saturday night, and pronounced the result "entertaining' but unsuccessful.

One of a dozen similar experiments scheduled to take place throughout the world on Hallowe'en, 10th anniversary of the escape artist's death, the seance took place in the broadcasting studio of a midtown hotel.

"A spirit whose name begins with 's' is trying to reach... Another spirit is trying to communicate with somebody interested in the water, with boats...." mumbled Mrs. Lillian Starr Weed, the medium, whose trance in a brightly lighted room with a score of spectators coincided exactly with its scheduled broadcast time.

But at no time, Hardeen declared sadly afterward, did she mention one of 10 code words through which Houdini said he would communicate with relatives from the spirit world, "if possible," after he died.

GENERAL FRANCO'S SECRET CODE

General Franco, in his cipher, telegrams to his subordinate commanders informing them about supplies from Italy and Germany, has code words for those two countries.

The code word for Italy is "Legends."

The code word for Germany is "Negroes"!

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

THE HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

(By DICKS).

A TOMATO BLEACH

Most beauty preparations are expensive and the average housewife with a husband and couple of children to look after, cannot afford those exquisite looking but expensive jars of hundred and one different creams.

But the woman who does her own work and her own cooking cannot also afford to neglect herself, her face and her hands.

If she would look round her kitchen she would find there many things that would be useful as beauty aids.

Specially milk, lemon, cucumber and the tomato.

The tomato is one of the best bleachers.

Cleanse your face thoroughly first. Use either a mild soap and tepid water or a cleansing cream.

Take a tomato, cut it half, take one half and rub it over the face, neck and arms.

Leave it for five minutes till the juice dries on the skin.

Wash it off with soap and cold water. If the skin becomes too dry then apply a little cold cream.

Hon. Lavinia Strutt, only daughter of **Lord Belper by his first marriage, who has become engaged to the 28-year-old Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, who is in charge of all arrangements for the Coronation. Miss Strutt, who is 20-year-old, is a well-known sportswoman. She is the daughter of Lord Belper by his first marriage to the Hon. Eva Bruce, daughter of the second Lord Aberdare. This marriage was dissolved in 1922 and Miss Strutt's mother married the Earl of Rosebery two years later.**

SOME USEFUL HINTS

If you want to do hand gathers, then take the material and first run it through the sewing machine without, of course, threading the machine.

The machine will have made a nice straight line of little holes at equal distances.

Now work in the holes and you will get even gathers.

HOW TO MAKE SALAD DRESSING

2 parts of salad oil.
1 part vinegar.
Mustard.
Pepper and salt.

Put the pepper, salt and mustard in a glass bowl and thoroughly mix with the salad oil.

Then gradually work in the vinegar beating hard all the time.

The Dressing must be very thoroughly mixed.

Seen At The Races

(By DICKS).

At every Race meeting one hears people say—"Oh, there is not much of a crowd wait till the big meetings and then you will see some of the loveliest sarees and dresses.

But one doesn't have to wait for the big meetings to see that.

If you are one of those who go to the Races more for the fun of it than with the main purpose of making money (though more often than not it is a question of losing money); and if you are one of those blessed with a tolerably good power of observation—you can see some of the latest Paris models and the most ravishing sarees.

The plainest saree or dress worn by a woman who is naturally graceful or has cultivated the art of walking, standing, talking gracefully is set off much more than a most elaborate saree or the latest Paris model worn just anyhow in a slipshod fashion.

Much of the grace of a saree consists in the way it is worn.

Most of the Mahomedan women have a natural knack of wearing it gracefully.

Many Parsi women have tried to emulate them—and with good results.

At the Races one has to take into consideration the hot blazing sun.

It is very difficult to appear cool and fresh at about two o'clock in the afternoon when the heat is at its highest.

Most women try to adopt their clothes to the weather and wear something airy fairy.

Though some orthodox people still cling to the heavy gold and silver sarees.

One young girl wore a dead white crinkled chiffon with a white satin border daintily worked in cross-stitch with mauve-coloured silk.

The white organdie blouse with its full sleeves, have little sprays of flowers embroidered on it to match the border. A dainty little parasol in white lace with an emoroidered white purse were the finishing touches to a perfectly lovely toilet.

Another lovely ensemble was in grey and silver.

Grey georgette with thin lines of silver thread worn borderless looked lovely.

It was worn with a pale grey satin blouse, and intricately carved silver jewellery. Three broad silver bracelets covered the arm practically up to the elbow.

Young girls mostly wore the new flared saree which is gradually coming more and more into fashion.

Its flared skirt affords more ease of movement so necessary at Races where one has to rush from the paddock to the booth and back to the railings or the stand.

One very youthful saree was made of white georgette with a flared skirt, covered with rows and rows of tiny frills made of net.

A frilly net blouse was worn with it.

A single row of pearls relieved the simplicity of the ensemble.

Another lovely saree which was a bit 'de trop' for the occasion but nevertheless lovely was of a pale pink shade.

It had a pale pink net flare on which were worked little stars in silver spangles.

The little stars glittered and twinkled in the blazing sun—dazzling many a male admirer.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A finger cut from an old glove and slipped over the end of a curtain rod enables it to be pushed through the curtain hems of the finest net without catching and tearing the fabric.

When washing mirrors, windows, and all kinds of glassware, add a little starch to the water. This removes dirt and gives a lasting polish.

Tea stains on coloured linen or silk may be removed without injury to the colour or fabric if treated with glycerine. Stretch the material over a small basin, pour a little glycerine over the stain, rub gently, and leave for half an hour. Then wash the article in the usual way.

Dissolve a lump of sugar in the water when washing linoleum or oilcloth, and a brilliant polish will result.

Flare sarees are now gradually coming into fashion and replacing the ordinary saree consisting of a straight piece of material about 6 yards long with a conventional border.

Here is a plain georgette saree with a full flare commencing from the knees—where the flare is joined to the saree is a crisp taffeta frill.

A plain georgette blouse to match is worn with it.

The sleeves are trimmed with taffeta frill.

A LESSON IN MANNERS

The older countries, it seems, have no monopoly of courtly manners if one may judge by the following notice in a South Australian country newspaper:—

"Should this meet the eye of the young man who made his entrance over the back fence to enquire the time a few minutes before twelve on Saturday night, and also made his exit the same way, please call to-day and I will show him the right entrance in case he requires the time at some later date, as he might tear his clothes getting over the fence."—Austral News.

And The Child Said "Fie"

Queen Victoria once invited a woman friend and her daughter to lunch.

The child was silent and well-behaved till she saw the Queen take a chicken bone between finger and thumb and gnaw it and suck it. 'Fie', said the child, and her mother blushed.

The Queen said: "My dear, you are quite right, only I wasn't as well brought up as you have evidently been."

This story was told by Dr. Claude Lillingstone at the Health Education Conference in London.

Every housewife knows what it is to peel an onion. The smell of it clings to everything that it touches.

An easy way of getting rid of the smell is to rub dry mustard on your hand and on the knife.

CHILDREN'S FASHION SHOW IN BERLIN

The National Socialist Women's Organisation has arranged a fashion show of children's clothes in Berlin to advise parents on the best and most practical kind of clothes for children's winter wear, and at the same time to demonstrate the special materials evolved under Germany's Four Year Plan for self-subsistence. Between the parades of clothes special folk dances and songs are given to entertain the children

THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Agents for Bombay:

P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS: Some Heroes Of Peace And War

By K. A. A.

Seldom has a Nobel Peace Prize Winner deserved the honour more than Carl Von Ossietsky, German pacifist, who has recently been released from a Nazi concentration camp. The intellectuals and pacifists of almost every country had unanimously demanded that his services and sacrifices in the cause of Peace should be rewarded by the award of the Nobel Prize. And his nomination for this unique honour has been universally hailed as a well-deserved tribute to a man who, despite persecution and terrorization, has steadfastly stood by the ideals of peace, freedom, and justice. Ideals which, alas are no longer allowed to be preached in his own country!

Ossiesky The Pacifist

Ossietsky's life has been remarkable in more ways than one.

Born in 1837 at Hamburg, from his early youth Ossietsky had definite ideas on the spirit of militarism which then prevailed in the ruling class of his country. Much before the War he preached pacifism. But once it had begun his patriotism got the better of his pacifism and he fought like a true soldier. But his War experience strengthened him in his pacifistic convictions and when the Republic was established he welcomed it as an end of the militarist regime.

He took up journalism and expressed his views through "Weltbuhne" (World Stage) of which he became the editor in 1927. Maintaining throughout a same and impartial attitude he condemned the growing aggressiveness of the Nazis as well as Stalin's treatment of Trotsky and his followers. At the same time he saw that the Republic was not effectively curbing the old spirit of militarism and he used his pen vigorously to spread the gospel of Peace. Politically he advocated a united front of social democrats and communists to fight the Nazi menace though he himself had no party affiliations. He was essentially a pacifist and his one mission was to battle against the forces of War-mongering militarists.

Refused To Run Away

His paper, however, was soon marked out for punishment by the Army bosses who exercised unbridled power even under the "Republic". For an article hinting at Germany's rearmament plans he was tried for treason and sentenced to imprisonment. It is characteristic of this upright man that, when given a chance to escape from the country, he refused to run away. "A man speaks with hollow voice from across the frontier," he declared and went to prison.

After serving the period of imprisonment he took charge of "Weltbuhne" again and restarted his campaign against the militarists. Meanwhile the Nazis were gaining strength and Hitler found in Ossietsky a staunch and uncompromising opponent. It was no surprise, therefore, that one of the first acts of the Hitlerian regime was to throw Ossietsky into a concentration camp from which he has only recently come out. Will the Nazi dictatorship allow him to remain out for long? Not likely, unless he takes an early opportunity of waking himself scarce in Germany.

Some Spanish Snapshots . . .

". . . Then a young bank clerk, standing in his newly pressed Sunday suit in the crowded third-class corridor, leaned from the window and shouted to all the World:

"Long Live The Republic."

As the shout rang out over the little station, railwaymen, peasant women, fisherfolk, clerks and businessmen and hotel porters surged forward towards the train, the people in the train surged out to meet them and in unity they all took up the cry together. . . . as the train pulled on toward Barcelona, "Long Live Democracy; Long Live the Republic" thundered all up and down its corridors."

* * * *

"A boy fell over suddenly on the pavement and rolled into the roadway. A girl bent hurriedly over him. He whispered something. She took the Republican emblem from her arm and gave it to him and he kissed it and so died."

* * * *

"A worn peasant woman stood on her doorstep, her arms folded. . . . Of the fifty men from that

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK.

village serving with the column against Saragossa, nine were her sons."

She said: "They may die. We may all die. Yet fascism shall not come to Catalonia."

* * * *

"After sunrise we heard the hum of an aeroplane far off. It circled above us. First a speck in the deep blue of the Spanish sky, then dropping lower. We then saw that it was a foreign 'plane. We learnt later that it was an Italian bomber."....

"A man a few yards from me fell with blood streaming from his head, and lay moaning on the road. In this first attack there were two dead, including a woman, six wounded."

A "Reporter In Spain"

The above extracts are from "Reporter In Spain" by Frank Pitcairn (Lawrence and Wishart, 2/6), a young British socialist and most enterprising of the foreign correspondents now in Spain. The Steel Battalion of the Fifth Regiment is the backbone of the Spanish people's fight for democracy. He was a militiaman in that battalion. For, he explains, "As a touring journalist in a motor-car you stand a good chance to be killed but you don't necessarily see what happened any better for all that. As a private in the front line you see things you can't see any other way."

"Reporter In Spain" is the first-hand story of what is actually happening in Spain on the front where the forces of democracy and freedom are contending with the forces of international Fascism. With his journalistic intuition Pitcairn arrived in Spain just on the eve of the trouble and once it began he was in the midst of the vortex. As an ardent democrat and a socialist he had active sympathy with the Spanish Government in this crisis. As a journalist he knew the infinite advantage of being "in it." And so he joined the militia. Along with his other comrades he fought

"Folitiken," Copenhagen.

"And how, General, do you intend to make half of the Spanish people happy?"

"Which half?"

"The surviving half, naturally."

the insurgent bordes, was bombed by an Italian aeroplane and his life was in imminent danger on more than one occasion. The story which he tells in this book was purchased at a high price.

She Died On Duty

The enterprise and courage shown by Pitcairn is surpassed only by the heroism of Felicia Brown, an English girl artist, who went to Spain to draw some sketches of Spanish life and never returned. She joined her Russian comrades and was shot while on duty by a rebel bullet (perhaps a bullet manufactured in England and sent to the Spanish insurgents via Portugal!) Her posthumous "Sketch Book from Spain has just been published along with Pitcairn's book.

China's Chiang

General Chiang-kai-shek is in the news again.

Not many years ago he was counted among the immortal heroes of the modern world, the redeemer of a nation, symbol of an awakened China. His accession to a supreme position and election as the President of the Republic—virtually the Dictator—was hailed as the dawn of a new era in the history of the ancient China. Why, then, is the hero's mantle no longer on his shoulder, why is his head robbed of its glorious halo? The answer will be found in one all-embracing word—Power!

Power has been the undoing of Chiang, the man of China's yesterday and China's to-day. In China's to-morrow he seems destined to play an inglorious role.

Sun-Yut-Sen's Protegee

Chiang has had an eventful life ever since he was born in a little-known village in 1888, son of a minor tradesman. Intelligent and good at studies he won a scholarship to the National Military Academy at Pasting, and was, later on, sent on to the Tokyo Military College for higher studies. He returned to participate in the first revolution (1911) and on its failure retired from army life to take up his father's trade. Came the second wave of revolution (1913). That failed too. So disappointed was young Chiang that he left China and went to Japan. There he met Sun Yat-Sen and became his devoted slave. Since then much of the brilliance of his career has been only reflected glory.

When Sun went back to China, Chiang went with him as a member of his staff. In 1923 he was sent to Moscow to study the organizational technique of the Red Army. On his return he made a report on the army organization as also on the Communist system which may have been largely responsible for the party dictatorship set up by Kuomintang (China's nationalist party).

For many years he devoted his time to reorganising the National Army and was, to a great extent, responsible for producing a force superior in *morale* to any that existed in the country for many years.

In politics he has always been a Rightist. In 1927 when a Left Government was established in Hanow he came to Shanghai, got into touch with some capitalists and set up a rival government at Nanking. At the same time he carried out a "purge" of alleged Communists against whom he has always nursed a hatred. His government was, however, defeated and once again he took the Tokyo road—this time with a huge amount of money!

Alliance With Soongs

Many people thought he had left for good. But a few months later he returned and married the sister of T. V. Soong, capitalist, influential financier and several times Minister of Finance. From that date he ascended the ladder again. In January, 1928, Nanking Government was recognized; in February Chiang became Commander-in-Chief; in October he was chosen as the President of the Republic. That position he has retained to this date though now his throne is tottering and by the time this appears in print no one knows what exactly his position will be.

Pro-Japan?

To his credit China still lives as a political entity and possesses an army far better than any in the pre-Chang days.

His failures, however, are many. Civil war still stalks over the land; the Japanese menace is as threatening as ever; Manchuria is gone. The conflict with the "Reds" goes on and instead of uniting all national forces to resist the Japanese aggression he has unnecessarily prolonged a bitter campaign against the Soviet China. His many visits to Japan have perhaps created a soft corner in his heart for that country and there are many who ascribe his weakness to a definitely pro-Japanese policy. That, as recent events indicate, may well prove to be his undoing.

Fascism And Women

By "Marxo"

The policy of Fascist States towards women, and their rights and privileges is one of active resistance to any idea of either economic, social or moral equality for them. Not only do the Fascist States sweep away all democratic ideals of women in their relation to society and man, but they also launch a vigorous policy for the subjugation of women both to the State as well as to the male.

Under Fascism, or National Socialism, we find merely a change in the political form of the State while its basic economic structure perpetuation of private property, remains the same. Only, in the place of democratic capitalism is violently substituted the Dictatorship of Capitalism under the aegis of the National Socialist State. Its revolt against parliamentary democracy arrays its political forces also against the freedom and social emancipation of women. The most reactionary tendencies of capitalism in decay in every sphere are thus handed down to Fascism.

FASCIST IDEAL.

Women are being driven out of industry and profession as a very clever method to "solve" unemployment by increasing the number of dependents to be maintained on each wage. Hitler writes: "In the case of female education the main stress should be laid on bodily training, and after that on development of character; and last of all on intellect. But the one absolute aim of female education must be with a view to the future mother." (Hitler Mien Kampf, p. 163.)

Hundreds of German girls between the age of thirteen and seventeen were turned out of factories, shops, factories and public services by a decree of Hitler. And, when the number of the already unemployed women swelled into hundreds they were despatched to compulsory labour camps for women opened for the purpose.

Under the New German Education the student quota for all forms of higher education is 15,000 men and 1,500 women for the whole of Germany in one given year. In 1931 there were 19,700 women students in Germany: taking an average three year course as basis, representing an average pre-Fascist annual entry of 6,500 to 7,000 women students, this represents a cut by Fascism of women's higher education by 75-80 per cent. Spengler writes in his "Years of Decision": "Let German woman breed warrior men and take pleasure in breeding them. Woman is to be neither comrade, nor beloved, but only mother."

The American observer Calvin B. Hoover, thus reports the Nazi attitude to the women's question: "The attitude of the National Socialists towards women is an integral part of their belief in the desirability of a return to a system of life and morals characteristic of an agricultural rather than an industrial society. The Party is determined that the place of women shall once more be in the home. In a word, the National Socialist conception of women in the scheme of things is that they should bear many strong sons to serve the State in peace and war."

REACTIONARY POLICY.

It is a mistake to suppose that the reactionary Fascist attitude to women is simply a reflection of a religious-reactionary outlook and yearnings for a pre-industrial type of culture. The fact of offers by Fascism of [illegible] bonuses (not in cash but in orders on the large shops) for marriage, on condition that the woman passes out of industry, and the hectic propaganda for more babies is accompanied at the same time by the policy of mass sterilisation of the alleged unfit or mentally weak (i.e., of those likely to produce offspring unfit for military service or those politically unsound), this latter tendency being extremely offensive to traditional religious sentiment, is sufficient proof that this attitude as a whole is not simply the policy of religious-reactionary romanticism, but the conscious reactionary policy of modern capitalism in its final stage of decay. Modern capitalism while freely exploiting women in industry at sweated rates so far as it has use for their labour, kicks the remainder out of industry whom it cannot employ, bidding them become dependent on male wage-earners and thus serve its total bill for wages or unemployment relief. This process can best be observed in England in the operation of the Anomalies Act and of the Family Means Test.

Like science chemistry, the radio literature, art, industries, sex has also become a subject of exploitation by the Fascist State for purposes of war. From science it demands oil from wood, synthetic textiles and industrial substitutes; from chemistry invisible odourless poison gas and death-rays, from industry, a vast output of the heavy materials of war, shells, gas-masks, tanks, torpedoes and bombers; and from woman it demands the "fulfilment of her being" by giving birth to as many children, as she possibly can, to fight in Fascist wars!

INDEX OF CIVILISATION.

The realisation of this possibility of emancipation for which capitalism has thus objectively laid the preliminary conditions, depends on the advance to a classless communist society. Under Fascism the classes do not disappear, the antagonisms having developed into a viciously violent growth they are fought and subdued with violent dictatorship. All democratic ideas are swept away. The position of women has often been referred to as one of the surest measure of the level of a civilisation. Under all forms of class-society, including Fascism, her subjugation takes a violent form. In fact, her position is reduced to that of a serf. It entirely ceases to be an indicator of the level of civilisation. Fascism is no civilisation. It is the antithesis of all culture.

THE COMMUNIST VIEW.

The drawing of women into industry under capitalism, so long as the old property conditions and burden of the individual household remain unreplaced by social organisation, only adds to the burden of women instead of liberating them. Only by the full introduction of women into equal partnership in social production, with the consequent necessary equal education and training, and the destruction of the old wasteful unorganised domestic economy inseparably connected with the private property system, can the old position of the economic dependence of women be ended, and their equality and freedom be realised, not only in form, but in living reality. This stand point was expressed by Engels in his well-known declaration in the Origin of Family. "The emancipation of women and their equality with men are impossible, and will remain so, as long as women are excluded from social production and restricted to domestic labour. Their emancipation becomes feasible only when women are enabled to take part extensively in social production." The dependence of the solution of the Women's question upon the realisation of a communist society was constantly emphasized by Lenin: "The full liberation of woman and her real equality with man requires a communist economy, a common social organisation of production and consumption and the participation of woman in general production. Only through this will woman take the same place in society as man." (Lenin, Speech to Moscow Conference of Working Women).

Group photo taken on the occasion of "At Home" party given to Mr. K. Balasubramanyam, A.I.A. (Lond.), Actuary of Bombay Life Assurance Co., (seated sixth from left) by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Madras Branch Secretaries, at Udipi on the 2nd inst. Mr. K. Padmanabh Pai, Managing Proprietor of Kochikar Bros. is seated fifth from left.

SEQUEL TO A PERMANENT WAVE

Damages Awarded For Scalp Injuries

Remarking that, in his view, hair-dressers would find it wise to insure themselves against such contingencies, Judge Crothwaite gave judgment for £33 17s. and costs for the plaintiff at Salford County Court in a case in which Mrs. Louisa Golding, claimed £100 damages from Alan G. Barrow, hairdresser.

Plaintiff alleged that on April 27 of this year she went to the defendant's shop for a permanent wave, and that in the course of the process, which was performed by an assistant, she sustained severe burns on the scalp and two abscesses formed on her head which resulted in septic dermatitis.

The defendant, who conducted his own case, denied negligence and alternatively claimed that there was contributory negligence on the plaintiff's part in not disclosing that she only had one skin on her scalp, following an accident in which she was involved over twenty years ago.

BRAH-AMLA
HAIR OIL
Contains essence of Brahmi and Amla known for cooling effect on brain. Delightfully perfumed hair restorative

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Wadala —:::— BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

SILENCE IS GOLDEN

By T. J. R. SENNOCKE

Ernie darted from the kerbside as a highly-coloured newspaper van came shooting up to the bridge. A man leapt from the van, holding out a bundle of newspapers, which he thrust into Ernie's hands, and before Ernie could grasp the bundle the van was on the move again and was quickly lost to sight in the traffic.

When Ernie took his place by the kerbside again he glanced at a copy of the newspaper. Then he cried: "Paper! 6-30 edition. All the news and pictures!" A tanned-faced gentleman, in a light twill suit, sauntered past, his moustache gleaming white in the early evening sunlight. "Special article ought to interest you, Sir!"

The passer-by, caught by the strange comment, stopped and asked why.

"Because you look as if you've been to foreign places, sir and it deals with foreign travel."

A quick smile, and a penny and a newspaper changed hands.

* * * *

Ernie looked along the kerb to where a companion was also selling newspapers and he called out: "How's your luck, Ginger?"

Ginger spat on the pavement before answering. "Lousy!"

Ernie laughed and said: "Do you know what I'm going to do when I'm older, Ginger?"

"Sell these—papers, I suppose."

Ernie looked at the passing crowd. One day he would be in the midst of them, walking about with money in his pocket. "I'm going into an office,' he said.

His face took on a faraway look. Books! What wouldn't he give to possess a lot of books of his own so that he could study and teach himself useful knowledge. He rubbed his hand across his face as if to wipe away a dream and then caught sight of a man dressed in a black coat and striped trousers, carrying an attache case. At once he was alert and active. "Paper sir? There's an item that'll interest you on page eleven."

A pair of startled eyes looked into his own. "What's that you say?" snapped the man.

"Financial page, sir. Market rising. Thank you, sir."

Ginger watched and then said: "Who gave you the idea of going into an office. Ernie?"

"The Rev. Jones. He dropped a book in the park and I found it. I was reading it when he caught me. He said he was surprised that I could understand it and he asked me if I was fond of reading. I told him I was. Then he had me round to his house he showed me his library. He's got hundreds of books there. Ginger! He asked me a lot of questions when I'd left school, what I did for a living, how many relations I had. I told him me parents were dead and that there was only my older brother Jim, who wouldn't go to work, and—well, I told 'im all he wanted to know and he seemed to take quite an interest in me. Anyhow, now I'm supposed to go round twice a week and study with him."

"And do you?"

"Fat chance I've got. I'm stuck 'ere most nights. When I get 'ome I've got to get something to eat. And what with standing about all day and one thing and another I'm just about all in." He sighed. "I go round to him sometimes when I cut out going home first, but he says I ought to spend more time studying at home. But how can I when Jim's in? He won't let me even pick up a book. It's hard. I can tell you, Ginger, to find time to read."

* * * *

Something fell against his leg and he looked quickly to see what it was. Then he went hot all over, for at his feet lay a roll of notes, neatly tied with a thin rubber band.

Instinctively his foot hid the roll from sight.

Money—books—time to read! The three desires whirred round in his mind. A swift downward movement and the roll of notes had been transferred to his hand and then from his hand to his pocket. The roll felt even bigger than he had imagined. Pounds and pounds of money. The perspiration rose in little beads on the back of his hands.

A voice spoke to him, as if out of a dream. "Here, son, give me a paper."

His hand trembled violently as he drew forth a copy.

"What's the matter with you, son?"

"I'm all right, sir," thank you."

All right! With temptation in his pocket? What would they say when they found out what he had done? What would the Rev. Jones do? Give him any more lessons? Help him to study any more books? He shut his lips tightly. He had found the money he hadn't stolen it! And he wanted to get on in the world. Money made the difference. He needed money with which to buy books, and time in which to read the books.

"Ere, Ginger, you can have these papers. I'm—I'm going home."

With a quick nervous movement he thrust his unsold papers into Ginger's arms and was off as fast as his young legs could carry him.

He came to a second-hand bookshop and stood penting in front of the book-lined cases. Here were books in plenty. More books than he would ever be able to read. Books on every subject, and any book could be his, now!

He pulled out a volume on English grammar and he turned the pages, with his mind in a tumult. Should he buy this book? He saw one on mathematics. Should he buy that? His eye caught sight of a book on history. He pulled them both out quickly still gripping the grammar book. Should he buy all three books or none at all?

Indecision racked him. With almost miserly greediness he hugged the three books, his eyes gloating on the racks above. by the hundred on every conceivable subject waiting to be brought!

"D'yer want a book, boy?"

He looked up to find the proprietor eyeing him suspiciously.

"Yes sir. I think—that is, I don't know—"

"Then don't finger them!"

Ernie dropped the books as if they were pieces of red-hot coal.

* * * *

He ran away and came to the tenement house in which he lived. He thrust open the door of the two rooms which served as sleeping and dining quarters for his elder brother and himself. As he did so his brother woke up and stared at him from the top of the bed.

"What's the idea in coming home at this time of the day?"

"I'm not selling papers, to-day Jim."

"Why not?"

"It's all right, Jim. I want a bit of a rest so that I can do some reading."

Jim regarded him steadily for a second or two. "You're a little liar," he said, and climbed slowly off the bed.

Ernie watched his approach with apprehension.

"Give it to me," said Jim, seizing him by the arm.

"Give you what, Jim?"

"Whatever you've got."

"I haven't got anything."

"Little liar," said Jim again, and swung his brother violently on to the bed. In no time at all his fingers had found the roll of notes. "Nothing at all, eh?" he said with a laugh.

"Give it to me" cried Ernie trying to snatch the roll of notes back again.

"Get out of it," said Jim, and he pushed his brother viciously in the stomach. He thrust the roll of notes into his own pocket. "I'm keeping it for safety-sake" he said, with a laugh. "Somebody might take it from you."

He picked up his hat and walked towards the door, with Ernie clinging desperately to the tail of his coat. Jim counted the notes as he hurried out of the building and found there were twenty of them. Twenty quid! What couldn't he do with that!

He went from place to place spending the money. He treated himself to a first-class meal in a public house. It was the first decent meal he had had for a long time, and he made the most of it, washing it down adequately.

He went out into the street again. He looked for his brother, who had followed him relentlessly all the evening, and the sight of him standing on the other side of the road was infuriating.

Ernie ran across to him. "Give me a pound, Jim, please. Just a pound."

"I'll give you this," said Jim, and so saying forced his fist into Ernie's mouth and then walked away, leaving his brother spitting out blood.

When at last Ernie was able to return to their home he crawled to the sink and tried to staunch the blood. When he had wrapped his face in a towel he heard a knock at the door. He tried to tell the person to come in but could not bear the pain of speaking. So he had to come to the door himself.

A policeman was standing there and at the sight of him all the remaining strength fled from Ernie's body.

"Are you Ernest Green?" demanded the policeman.

Ernie nodded.

"You've got a brother, haven't you?"

Another nod.

"Where is he now?"

Ernie shook his head and pointed to his mouth.

"What's the matter?"

Ernie showed him the wound. "That's a nasty one. Had an accident?" Ernie nodded. "Here let me have another look at it." The policeman examined Ernie's mouth more closely. "Your tongue's split. You'd better see a doctor."

He straightened himself. "When will your brother be in?" Ernie shook his head. The policeman looked sharply at him.

"We've had a complaint from a public house that your brother has been passing counterfeit money. Do you know anything about it?"

Panic seized hold of Ernie. Counterfeit money meant prison. Jim—going to prison? Impossible! He couldn't let Jim do a thing like that. It wasn't Jim's fault. Jim dind't know the money was false. Jim hadn't found it. He was a bit unkind at times, but he was—Jim.

"Stand aside there. I'm going to search these premises." The policeman looked about the room. It hardly seem possible that there was a printing press in the place. Nevertheless he went to the bed and pulled it to one side. As he was about to open the cupboard the sound of someone climbing unsteadily up the stairs reached them.

Ernie knew instantly who it was, for there was no mistaking Jim's footsteps. And at the same moment he realised that if he didn't warn Jim the policeman would arrest him and he would go to prison.

There was only one thing to do. Jim mustn't go to prison. Not at any cost. Jim must get away whilst he had the chance.

If he yelled out: "The Police are after you Don't come in here!" surely Jim would run down the street as fast as his long legs would carry him?

Ernie opened his mouth to cry the warning. The words formed themselves on his lips but not a word issued only a few unintelligible grunts for the split tongue and the pain in his mouth made speech impossible.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

HINDLEKAR KNOCKS UP 135

Hindus Begin Well, But Suffer Reverses

Formidable Sixth Wicket Stand Between Hindlekar & Deodhar

WAZIR ALI'S SUCCESSFUL TACTICS IN MAKING QUICK BOWLING CHANGES

Tail Refuses To Wag: Nine Out For 360

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In fine weather and before a record crowd the Hindus, winning the toss, elected to face Muslim attack in the first round of Bombay's Cricket Carnival, which opened to-day.

Every inch of available room was booked long before the contest began and "sneekers" who climbed over the surrounding trees, brought to the consternation of the police and the crowd many an overladen branch down with a crash.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN ATTACK

Merchant and Hindlekar opened innings with calm confidence and piled up account defying the frequent changes in Muslim attack.

Five bowlers in succession tried their skill but they would not make up for the greatly felt absence of Nissar and the pair remained unbroken till 169.

FAULTLESS BATTING

Late cutting was a feature of Merchant's vigorous innings and the enthusiastic crowd responded to his great game with thunderous cheer.

He reached his half century after a faultless game for an hour and a half, reached 60 in the same style but in an attempt to drive was caught by Wazir Ali off Amir Elahi when he reached 69.

Sharp running between the wickets was a feature of the prolific partnership.

Jai filled the vacancy and started cautiously but soon got into strides and the pair returned for lunch with score at 172.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH & REVIVAL.

There was a sensational collapse after lunch. The second wicket fell at 201, and three more wickets for a paltry addition of 69, as a result of quick changes in bowling effected by the Muslim skipper.

SIXTH WICKET STAND

Then there was a welcome stand for the sixth wicket made by Hindlekar and Deodhar, the rival skipper and a respectable total was added before separation was effected. The total stood at 329 for 6.

HINDLEKAR'S 135

Hindlekar continued to play bright cricket, though he offered two chances in his later career, altogether he put up 135 before he was bowled by Shahabuddin.

360 FOR 9.

When stumps were drawn for the day the score-board read 360 for 9.

Amarnath Dismissed Cheap

Spectacular and exciting cricket and the biggest crowd seen for a long time were a few of the features at the opening match between the Hindus and the Muslims in the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament at the Azad Maidan this morning.

Long before the commencement of the match, all available accommodation was booked up, while "sneekers" perched on trees around the ground.

There was such a clamorous rush for a "peep-in", that the branches overladen gave way, resulting in slight injuries to some of the occupants

The Game.

Deodhar, the Hindu skipper won the toss and elected to bat in pleasant and sunny weather Merchant hit Amir Elahi twice to the boundary in his second over which looked to be another maiden over.

V. M. Merchant and Hindlekar opened the Hindu innings to the attack of Shahabuddin and Mubarak Ali

In the usual fine style Merchant hit a brilliant four in the opening over of the match.

The Hindus started confidently and first 20 was reached in 10 minutes when the first change in Muslim bowling was brought about, Syed Ahmed, taking over from Shahabuddin.

Tight Bowling.

The pace of scoring slowed down considerably after the first 20 was reached, due to the tight bowling of Syed Ahmed. Soon after with a bye 30 was reached.

The second change in the Muslim bowling was brought in at this stage when Amir Elahi took over from Mubarak Ali.

Hindlekar and Deodhar who made a welcome sixth wicket stand, leaving the pavilion after tea recess.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

Hindu Team:	*Muslim Team:*
D. B. DEODHAR (Capt.)	SYED WAZIR ALI (Capt.)
L. P. JAI	NAKHOLA
K. N. DIVEKAR	MUBARAK ALI
V. M. MERCHANT	SAED AHMED
L. AMARNATH	SHAHABUDDIN
S. R. GODAMBE	AMIR ELAHI
J. NAOOMAL	MUSHTAQ ALI
S. BANNERJEE	S. MOHD. HUSSEIN
D. D. HINDLEKAR	S. M. KADRI
M. BHAGWANDAS	A. BAPORIA
VINOO MANKAD	KAMRUDDIN
Reserves—	*Reserves—*
R. J. GHARAT	G. LALJI
R. R. PATIL	H. KHAIRAZ
C. N. MEHTA.	Y. ISMAIL
	M. S. BHAM.

The scoring was going very slow due to the stiff fielding of the Muslims.

Amir Elahi's first over was maiden but the Hindu opening pair played on steadily and confidently.

Merchant hit two beautiful late-cut boundaries in Amir Elahi's second over and amidst cheers, 40 was put up, between 30 to 40 having taken over twenty minutes.

Half Century Hoisted.

First 50 was hoisted after an hour of the game with Hindlekar's brilliant pull to the leg boundary off Syed Ahmed. Merchant, playing vigorous innings hit another brilliant late-cut boundary.

The Hindu opening pair playing so confidently to this attack that Wazir Ali again brought Shahabuddin in Syed Ahmed's place.

This change did not seem to matter much and Hindlekar hit a brilliant four off Shahabuddin's last ball and the score-board read 60.

Late-cutting was a feature of Merchant's vigorous innings.

The pace of run-getting was again fast at this stage, 70 being put up soon after. Merchant reached his individual 47 at this stage which included 8 fours.

Changed Hands.

Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, did not seem satisfied with Amir Elahi and he brought in Mubarak Ali again in his place. Amir Elahi, having given 24 runs in five overs which included Merchant's 5 boundaries. Merchant and Hindlekar seemed to have well understood the attack and went on getting runs slowly and steadily, 80 being reached soon after.

Another change in the Muslim bowling was effected at this stage when Mushtaq Ali took over Shahabuddin's end.

Evidently Nissar's absence was felt. There would have been altogether a different story to tell, had this great bowler of India, Nissar were present to-day.

With Hindlekar's another hit for two, 90 was put up on the board.

Playing delightful cricket Merchant reached his individual 50 in 80 minutes.

Shahabuddin was brought in again in place of Mushtaq Ali.

First 100 was hoisted after 90 minutes play, the great partnership between the Hindu opening pair, Merchant and Hindlekar, having 59 and 36 to their individual credit.

Amir Elahi again took over the Bombay Gymkhana end from Mubarak Ali, Shahabuddin was replaced by Syed Ahmed, the change of bowling coming in after every few minutes.

The Hindu opening pair, Merchant and Hindlekar received due credit for giving such useful start from the spectators adding 110 runs between themselves.

They played delightfully mixing attack with defence and reached 120.

Mubarak Ali then took over Syed Ahmed's end.

Sharp running between the wicket was another feature of the prolific partnership between the Hindu opening pair.

Merchant Out.

When score stood at 126, Merchant in attempting to drive was caught by Wazir Ali off Amir Elahi when he had scored 69.

The vacancy was filled in by Jai, who started shakily and with his very first risky run was going to get Hindlekar run out.

A double change was now rung in bowling, Syed Ahmed and

(Continued On Page 23).

AMERICA JOINS NAVAL RACE

Defies Treaty Limits Because Britain Did It

WASHINGTON: Dec. 19.

The Navy Department has announced its intention of retaining 59,000 tons of destroyers in excess of treaty limits.

The retention of 40,000 was announced previously.

The additional 19,000 matches the cruiser tonnage which the British Government has announced would not be scrapped.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE REPUDIATES WAR

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 19.

The Pan-American Conference has passed a resolution unanimously repudiating war as an instrument for the settlement of conflict.—Reuter's Special.

IRISHMEN GO FOR SPANISH GOVT. DEFENCE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Eighty members of the Irish Republican Congress left Dublin last night to join some of their colleagues already fighting with the Spanish Government forces.

They thus may meet in battle Irishmen who in Blueshirt forces are fighting for Franco.—Reuter.

CONTROL CURE FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

LONDON, December 19.

Public education in India is at present largely wasteful and futile and even mischievous, says Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge in a letter to the "Times".

This is the gist of what is said in India itself and the necessity of drastic treatment has long since been recognised.

The resumption and resolute exercise of authority by Provincial Governments and Ministers is essential.

The present system is the result of premature devolution and the abandonment of control.

Directors of Public Instruction have not the necessary backing.

Administrative reform is in the last resort a political question.

In India good administration has, perhaps, a closer and more direct effect on the people's welfare than good laws.

It is hoped that, at the beginning of the New Era there will be much better administration.—Reuter.

SIR LOUIS GREIG

LONDON: Dec. 18.

Wing-Commander Sir Greig, who partnered King George VI, when in 1926 His Majesty played in the Doubles Championships at Wimbledon, has been elected Chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club.—B. O. W.

Royal Banns Signed At Hague

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19.

Amid the joyful peal of bells, Princess Juliana and Prince Biesterfeld signed the marriage banns at the Town Hall. In accordance with the wish of Queen Wilhelmina, the ceremony was regarded as a purely family affair. The event was announced to various parts of the town by trumpeters from the Royal Palace.—Reuter's Special.

England's 426 Runs For Six Wickets

Hammond Batting Brilliantly Scores 231 And Is Still Unbeaten

England won the first Test of the present series at Brisbane and won it easily by 322 runs.

At Sydney in the second Test, yesterday, England had the good luck to win the toss and scored 279 runs for three wickets.

Although Fagg was soon sent back to the pavilion for 11, Barnett and Hammond got going at brisk rate and at lunch time scored 100 runs.

At Close, England had made 426 for the loss of six wickets, Hammond remaining unbeaten with 231 to his credit.

Hammond's Brilliant Batting

After the lunch interval, the real trouble began for the Australians. Leyland playing defensive game with a view to keep one end up, while Hammond scored his fifth century of the present tour.

Hitting, cutting and sweeping in masterly style, Hammond gave the Australians yesterday plenty of leather hunting. So far he hit 16 fours in his 268 minutes' stay at the crease.

Leyland-Hammond partnership added 129 runs to the score, when Leyland was out l.b.w. (N) to McCabe.

Hammond, not out 147 and Ames, not out 8, will resume England's first innings to-day.

The Rival Teams:

ENGLAND	AUSTRALIA
Allen (capt.)	Bradman (capt.)
Ames	Badcock
Barnett	Chipperfield
Fagg	Fingleton
Hammond	McCabe
Hardstaff	McCormick
Leyland	Oldfield
Robins	O'Reilly
Sims	O'Brien
Verity	Ward
Voce	Sievers

SYDNEY, Dec. 19.

Brilliant batting by Hammond, who is still not out with 226 runs to his credit, was the outstanding performance of the second day's play in the second Test match at Sydney.

Hammond gave two chances when his score was 215. He is well set for another century

At the close of play, England had made 426 for six wickets.

Stumps were drawn early due to rain.

Hammond, so far batted 460 minutes and hit 27 fours.

RAIN STOPS PLAY.

The attendance at one stage reached 45,000. Hammond was glorious in square-cutting and driving. When he was 162, he completed 2,000 runs in Tests against Australia. He also completed 1,000 runs for the present tour.

Ames scored 29 in 123 minutes, and hit one four. Badcock did not field to-day. Robinson fielding for him did excellent work at cover boundary.

There was a 20-minute interruption, due to rain. Before tea there was a second spell of rain, at 4-30, and play was stopped for the day.

Hammond at one stage was barracked by the crowd for stonewalling. Hardstaff was bowled by a "shooter" which took his off-stump.

The closing score details:—

ENGLAND (First Innings).

Fagg, c Sievers, b McCormick	11
Barnett, b Ward	57
Hammond, not out	231
Leyland, l.b.w. (N), b McCabe	42
Ames, c Substitute, b Ward	29
Allen, l.b.w. (N), b O'Reilly	9
Hardstaff, b McCormick	26
Verity, not out	0
Extras	21
Total (for 6 wkts.)	426

W. HAMMOND.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following are the closing scores in two Sheffield Shield matches which began on December 18:—

Melbourne: Queensland 49 and 105 for five (T. Allen 58 not out).

Victoria 309 (Darling 111).—Reuter.

S. AUSTRALIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES

ADELAIDE, Dec. 19.

South Australia 181 and 144 for five.

New South Wales 149 (Grimmett 22; 4/6/64/6).—Reuter.

HINDUS (First Innings)

Merchant c Wazir Ali b Amir Elahi	69
D. D. Hindlekar, b Shahabuddin	135
Jai, c Mushtaq Ali, b Shahabuddin	49
Vinoo Mankad, b Mubarak Ali	1
Amarnath, l.b.w., b Mubarak Ali	3
J. Naoomal b Mubarak Ali	0
D. B. Deodhar c Nakhoda, b Shahabuddin	52
S. Banerji, b Shahabuddin	4
M. Bhagawandas, b Amir Elahi	2
S. R. Godambe (not out)	11
K. N. Divekar (not out)	5
Extras	28
Total (for 9 wkts.)	360

STRIKE OVER WAGE ISSUE

100,000 Lancashire Men Will Be Affected By X'Mas

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A stoppage in the spinning side of the Lancashire cotton industry, by which over 100,000 will be idle over the Christmas, was brought a stage nearer at noon, to-day, when strike notices on behalf of the operatives came into effect. Negotiation continues.

Employers and operatives met separately this morning, and it is understood that conferences were continuing. Mr. Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, the Conciliation Officer, may visit Manchester, later to-day.

The operatives are pressing for a 14 per cent. increase in wages, and hitherto it is understood that the employers will not go beyond five per cent. The point at issue is whether the gap can be bridged with satisfaction to both sides. In any case the strike cannot be effective until Monday.—Reuter's Special.

PLANES GO TO SIANFU TO BRING BACK CHIANG?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.

At 4-45 p.m. with only an hour and a quarter to go before the expiry of the period during which the Government attack on Sianfu has been held up, an unconfirmed report says that two passenger planes left Nanking for Sianfu to bring back Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and other prisoners.

The report caused great excitement and rejoicing in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Soviet Denial Of Complicity

NANKING, December 19.

The official denial of Soviet complicity in the Shensi revolt was made by the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, during his visit to the Foreign Office.—Reuter's Special.

Hostilities To Be Resumed Against Reds

NANKING, December 19.

With Chiang-Kai-Shek still a prisoner, the Chinese Government is resuming hostilities against the Reds, to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

Madame Chao Hitze Executed By Rebels?

NANKING, Dec. 19.

Madame Chao Hitze, wife of the Governor of Shensi Province, was executed by the rebels last Saturday, according to arrivals from Sianfu.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH GAS MASKS FOR SPAIN

LONDON, December 19.

A consignment of 5,000 gas masks has been dispatched from Great Britain for the Spanish Government. It is understood that, as gas masks are used for humanitarian purposes and are not included in the category of arms, there is no breach of the Non-Intervention Agreement.

It is pointed out that France is equally at liberty to buy gas masks, if she desired.—Reuter.

POPE CANCELS AUDIENCES

VATICAN CITY, December 19.

On medical advice, the Pope has cancelled the customary Christmas Eve audiences to Cardinals and Diplomats, because he still needs rest.—Reuter.

HINDUS IN GREAT FORM

(Continued from Page 21.)

Mubarak Ali being brought in.

With Hindlekar's fine cut to the boundary off Mubarak 140 was seen on the board.

With two neat forward drives and a boundary to the leg, Hindlekar reached his individual 50 after occupying the crease for 135 minutes and first 150 was reached in 135 minutes.

Jai In Strides

L. P. Jai who started rather shaky soon got 'into strides' and with a forward drive to the boundary 170 was reached.

Total at lunch was 172 for 1 wicket.

Set-Back After Lunch

Resuming their innings after lunch interval, Hindlekar and L. P. Jai faced the bowling of Shahabuddin and Amir Elahi, and soon 180 was put up on the board.

The crowd numbered about 20,000 after lunch interval. The Muslim bowlers looked quite refreshed after lunch, but Jai and Hindlekar continued playing quite confidently. The former was seen hitting out vigorously.

The Muslim fieldsmen were time and again heard shouting "How's that?" but to the disappointment of their enthusiasts not a single out was given.

200 was hoisted twenty minutes after resumption.

NEW BALL PROVES LUCKY

The new ball, after 200 was hoisted, proved lucky for the Muslims, for Jai, in trying to pull Shahabuddin, was caught by Mushtaq Ali off Shahabuddin, when he had scored 49 which included 6 fours. Jai occupied the crease for 64 minutes, 201 for 2 wickets.

This vacancy was filled in by Vinoo Mankad, for about five minutes only as he played on the wicket off Mubarak Ali, the total at this stage being 206 for 3 wickets; Vinoo scored only 1. (206-3-1).

Amidst cheers, Amar Nath, who is a hot favourite of the cricket enthusiasts of Bombay, now joined Hindlekar who had reached his individual 70.

AMARNATH OUT L.B.W.

To the mortification of the Hindu enthusiasts Amar Nath was soon out l.b.w. off Mubarak Ali when he had scored only 3 runs. (216-4-3). This vacancy was filled in by Naoomal, who was clean bowled by Mubarak Ali in same over. The Hindus lost their two valuable wickets. Amar Nath and Naoomal with an addition of only ten runs to their score. Naoomal being out for 0, the total now was 216.

BOWLERS ACTIVE.

Deodhar, the Hindu skipper now came in to join Hindlekar who was keeping up his end very confidently. The pace of run-getting became rather slow at this stage again. Encouraged by this success after resumption, the Muslim fielding became very tight and it took over 15 minutes to see 4 runs being added to 216. Hindlekar was also playing slow at this stage and it took him about 40 minutes to add 10 runs to increase his individual score from 70 to 80.

Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, made a series of quick changes in bowling order at this time but his rival Captain Deodhar showed stern defence in his batting, and later gaining confidence executed some fine strokes, which included two consecutive fours.

The pace of run-getting had considerably slowed down again though Hindlekar and Deodhar continued to play with confidence, latter again hitting two boundaries off Mubarak Ali and 250 was soon reached, Hindlekar reaching his individual 90.

Deodhar, the Hindu skipper and Hindlekar continued playing vigorous innings. (270—5—0).

Hindlekar who played all round the wicket reached his individual 100 in about 225 minutes. It included 7 fours. It was a chanceless century.

Soon after Hindlekar's century was hoisted, two men ran in the field from the crowd to garland Hindlekar and a child ran in from the Hindu Gymkhana tent to shake hands with Hindlekar. This pair seemed set in, and played delightful cricket increasing the pace of run-getting also—the total now being 290. Having tried all his bowlers, Wazir Ali now himself replaced Mubarak in bowling from the Gymkhana end, and allowed only one run in his first over, while Mushtaq Ali took up the other end. After bowling only one over, Wazir Ali was replaced by Syed Ahmed who was pulled to the boundary again by Hindlekar and 300 was put up, while Hindlekar had added another 10 runs to his century.

very quick changes in bowling, now brought in Baporia in place of Syed Ahmed.

At the tea interval, the total score was 309 for 5 wickets, Hindlekar and Deodhar, having scored 114 and 47 respectively (extras 26).

GAME AFTER RECESS.

Hindlekar and Deodhar, resumed their innings after the tea interval, facing the bowling of Mubarak Ali and Amir Elahi. Hindlekar hit another beautiful four, off Mubarak Ali, in his first over after resumption. 320 was hoisted in 15 minutes after resumption, while Hindlekar had reached his individual 120. Receiving rounds of cheers for his plucky game, Deodhar, reached his individual 50 which included 5 fours in 115 minutes. Neat hooks by Hindlekar and cuts by Deodhar were a treat to watch. Hindlekar had reached 122, and this invaluable partnership between him and the Hindu skipper, not only saved the rot which was threatened, but swelled the total considerably.

Deodhar was at this stage, caught behind the wickets off Shahabuddin, who replaced Mubarak Ali, after he had scored 52. (329—6—52). Deodhar came to the rescue of his side at the critical moment.

Banerji now filled in the vacancy, while Hindlekar was still going strong, having reached 130.

HINDLEKAR OUT.

Hindlekar, who was occupying the crease since the start of the match played a great innings, exhibiting great skill and accuracy, was bowled by Shahabuddin when he had scored 135. Hindlekar played a chanceless innings and but for his keeping up one end so confidently, there would have been an entirely different story to tell. Hindlekar proved himself the hero of the Hindus' first innings.

Bhagwandas now joined Banerji, but the latter was clean-bowled by Shahabuddin soon after the score-board reading (343—8—4.)

The vacancy was filled in by Godambe, but with an addition of only 4 runs, Bhagwandas was clean-bowled by Amir Elahi. (347—9—2.)

TAIL REFUSES TO WAG.

It was now a matter of coming and going of the Hindu batsmen, the tail of the side having proved an utter failure.

Divekar, the Hindus' last man now came in to join Godambe and the last pair made a plucky stand, adding 13 runs between themselves, and remaining not out.

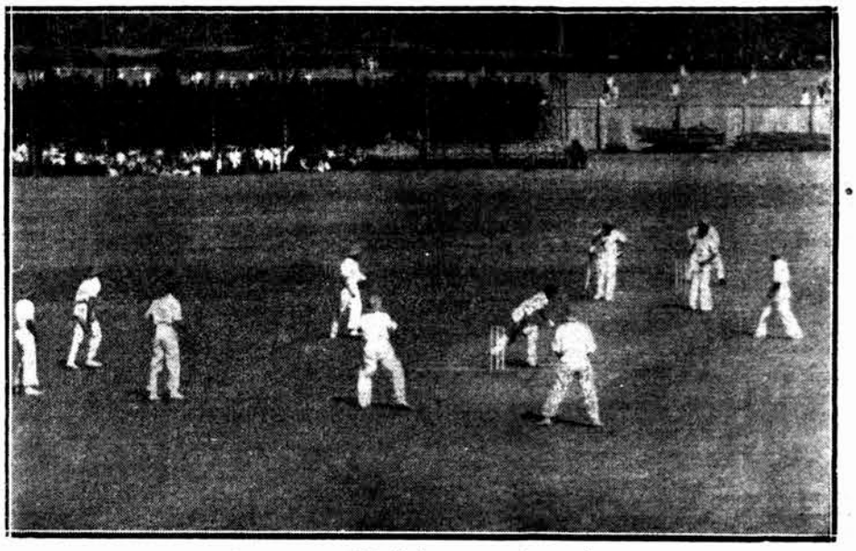
HINDUS: 1st Innings.

V. M. Merchant	c. Wazir b. Amir Elahi	69
D. D. Hindlekar	b. Shahabuddin	135
L. P. Jai	c. Mushtaq Ali b. Shahabuddin	49
Vinoo Mankad	played on wicket b. Mubarak Ali	1
L. Amar Nath	l.b.w. b. Mubarak Ali	3
J. Naomal	b. Mubarak Ali	0
D. B. Deodhar	c. Nakhode b. Shahabuddin	52
S. Banerji	b. Sahabuddin	4
M. Bhagwandas	b. Amir Elahi	2
S. R. Godambe,	not out	12
K. N. Divekar,	not out	5
	Extras	28
	Total	360

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Shahabuddin	22	4	94	4
Mubarak Ali	30	7	81	3
Syed Ahmed	20	3	36	0
Amir Elahi	31	8	100	2
Mushtaq Ali	4	x	14	0
Wazir Ali	1	x	2	0
Baporia	1	x	5	0

Fall of wickets 126-1, 201-2, 203-3, 216-4 270-5, 329-6, 343-8, 347-9.



Merchant warns Hindlekar not to leave the crease

Airmail Postings

As Friday the 25th December 1936 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the air mails closing on that day.

Northbound (Madras-Karachi).

Unregistered correspondence, 8-30 a.m. on Friday.

Registered correspondence, 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Southbound (Karachi-Madras).

Unregistered correspondence 11-30 a.m. on Friday.

Registered correspondence 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

X'MAS PRESENT FOR ENGLAND AND ITALY

Mediterranean Agreement In The Offing

ROME, December 19.

An Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Agreement is expected to be reached before the end of the year, which diplomatic circles refer to as a "Christmas Present" for the two Governments.

The Agreement will probably take the form of exchange of notes giving the assurance that the 'status quo' in the Mediterranean will be preserved. It is understood that the Agreement solely concerns the Mediterranean and will not include provisions for limitation of naval forces. It is expected that the Agreement will not also refer directly to Spain.

It is pointed out that the pledges for the maintenance of the 'status quo' should dispel the suspicion that Italy intends to take one of the Balearic Islands from Spain.—Reuter's Special.

Five More M. Ps. At Madrid Front

PARIS, Dec. 19.

Another party of British commoners, consisting of five Conservatives, have arrived in Spain to visit the nationalist lines. They have been on the Madrid front and Burgos, and are now going to Seville.—Reuter's Special.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Three special representatives on monthly pay and commission. Secretary, Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (7368).

27. HOTELS

The excellent and tasteful food of the Sabarkantha Boarding House will certainly satisfy you. A trial will convince. Behind Mumbadevi Post (7461).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7466).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free. Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd., Delhi. (Directorate includes Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, K.C.I.E., Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., Nawab Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, Kt., M.L.A., Shah Goverdhan Lal Kabra and M. L. Khaitan, Esqrs.), Chief Agents and District Organisers for Bombay Presidency. Test business essential. Really permanent career for pushing and capable men. Apply giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., P. O. Box No 146, Delhi. (4508).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted—To open business connections with respectable Manufacturing or Wholesale firms dealing in any sorts of goods meant for use by ladies and children. Send your catalogue and price list and communicate with: M. A. Alavi, Awan Manzil, Mochi Gate, Lahore. (7440).

5th GLORIOUS WEEK
Director Barua Breaks All Records In
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or GRIHA-DAH
Drawing full houses at
The ROXY Talkies
New Queen's Rd.
Time Daily: 2-45, 5-15 and 8
No Morning Show at 10-30 on Sunday

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Available under medical supervision at the Family Hygiene Society's Birth Control Clinics:

On Mondays and Thursdays at Parakh's Hospital, Sandhurst Road: 3-5 p.m.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at the Welfare Clinic, Opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel: 3-6 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Prembai and two other women have been arrested in connection with the theft of silk goods valued at Rs. 3,000 from a godown at Princess Street. The accused, it appears, disposed of the goods to Samsoodin Ebrahim and Kaderbhoy Mahomedaliy who too are arrested by the police.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

One man has been arrested in connection with the dastardly outrage committed on Abdul Sakur Ahmed yesterday morning at Duncan Road.

Two more wanted persons, who were with the accused Sarang, are still at large and the police are on the look out for them.

It will be recalled that, while walking along the Duncan Road, Abdul Sakur Anmed was stabbed by some persons. The motive of the assault is some love affair over a woman.

Police enquiries are in progress.

An accident verdict was given by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Shantibai Vithal (23).

The woman was lighting a Primus Stove in her room in Mukund Chawl at Ranade Road when the stove burst into flames and her sari caught fire.

She was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she was detained for treatment of burns.

Nine persons were arrested at Mohamadali Road yesterday. When they saw a police patrol they were running.

It is suspected that they are concerned in offences connected with the rioting in the city at Chakla Street.

They were released on bail of Rs. 500 at the Mazagon Court to-day.

The City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide at the inquest to-day on Govind Bala (40).

"Death was," they held "caused by the effects of stab-wounds which he had voluntarily inflicted on himself with a view to putting an end to his life."

Govind Bala H. (40), an unemployed man residing at Elphinstone Road, was suffering from stab-wounds. It is stated that he was sick and was suffering from asthma.

It is alleged he stated that he was tired of life and stabbed himself. He was unable to attend to his work

A witness said that very often he used to say that he was tired of life.

"On the 17th Dec. we went," witness continued, "to bed as usual. I got up in the morning on the 17th Dec. at 6 o'clock. He had a fit of asthma which made him quite restless. He went out and came back in a short time with his chest cut.

"He said to me that he had stabbed himself and asked me to go and inform the Police. I sent for the Police They came and removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital."

CONDOLENCE MEETING

To mourn the sad and untimely demise of the well-known surgeon, Dr. J. D. Dhruv, M.S. (Bom.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lon.), a condolence meeting of his friends and admirers and residents of Chowpatty will be held at Jethabhai Govindji Bungalow No. 29, French Road, Chowpatty, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. D. B. Naik will preside. All are cordially requested to attend.

PRABHAT'S
GREATEST DEVOTIONAL TALKIE—
TUKARAM TUKARAM TUKARAM
Drawing Packed Houses In Its
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CENTRAL
TALKIES—Girgaum Naka.
Daily at 5-15 & 8 p.m.
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DO NOT MISS (Last Show)
GREAT TAMIL TALKIE
BAKTHA KUCHELA
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PLAZA
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Scenes of Secrets in Real Life Photos Special for Sex enjoyment. Write to:—
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 7, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 5, 1355
Parsi: Tir 16, 1306
Hightide: 3-42 16-69
Lowtide: 10-03 23-13
Sunrise: 7h. 6m.
Sunset: 6h 7m

Sunday, December 20.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindus vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Monday, December 21.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindus vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Tuesday, December 22.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Parsi, Bombay, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.
Results of First and Second M.B. B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, December 23.

Supplementary Matriculation Examination Results, University Building, 6-30 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Parsi, Bombay, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. R. Remedios will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LATE DR. DHRUV

Under the auspices of M. K. Sanskrit Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held at Vile Parle in Brahma Nivas to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to mourn the death of late Dr. J. D. Dhruv. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will preside. Drs. D. G. Vyas, Durgaprosadbhai, Dane, Messrs. Motiram Kalianji Shastri, Ratilal P. Vaidya, Durlabhdas N. Vaidya, Bhagwanlal Dhanvatri and Pardubhai Sharma will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Gonsalez Grand Opera Company." Daily at usual time. Sunday: On the stage Italian Grand Opera Coy. "La Traviata" at 6 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Old Hutch". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Ambrose and His Orchestra. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh-Dilruba". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Awakening". Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Daily at usual time
PATHE—"The Return of Sophie Lang" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—My Man "Godfrey". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Mauzil". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

RECEPTION TO M. N. ROY

A public reception will be accorded to Mr. M. N. Roy to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Rambagh near C. P. Tank under the auspices of Gurudwara Sikh Sangat. All the Sikhs are invited.

CORRECTION IN NOMINATIONS

In yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" Mr. Karanjia's name under nominations for the Bombay Council (Upper House) was inadvertantly given as B. M. Karanjia while it ought to have been B. N. Karanjia.

ST. SEBASTIAN SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the St. Sebastian Goan High School will be held to-day (Sunday) on the Cooperage at 2-30 p.m. Dr. J. Alban D'Souza will preside and give away the prizes.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 40
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chhoti	5 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 28	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The Vijayanagar Sexcentenary will be publicly celebrated at 8 a.m. (S.T.) today at the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association premises opposite Minerva Hindu Restaurant, Palal Street, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. "Ormonde" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

LECTURE AT BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Men's Sodality of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, Rev. Fr. D. Fernandes, S.J. will deliver a lecture on "Church and Politics" today (Sunday) at St. Andrew's Boys High School, Bandra.

PREMCHAND DAY

As decided by the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Allahabad, the "Premchand Day" will be celebrated at the local Marwari Hindi Pustakalaya, 194, Kalbadevi Road to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. Dhani Ram Prem.

LATE DR. DHRUV

Owing to most sad and untimely demise of the well-known surgeon Dr. J. D. Dhruv, a condolence meeting of his friends, admirers and residents of Chowpatty will be held at Jethabhai Govindji Bungalow, No. 29, French Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. D. B. Naik will preside.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALA'S LECTURE

The 32nd lecture in the series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Veludeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT CONFERENCE

Rai Saheb Pandit Sriramji Sharma of Delhi has been elected President of the fifth session of the All-India Saraswat Brahmin Conference which meets at Ajmere on 27th, 28th and 29th December. Shrimati Kumari Indra Trivedi will preside over the Saraswat Women's Conference which will be held at the same place on the 28th December.

Aga Khan Becomes Grandfather

News has been received from France that a son has been born to Prince Ali Khan's wife.

NIZAM LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 19.

H. E. H. the Nizam left for Calcutta this morning. Hon. Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, Resident left for Calcutta last night, while Sir Akbar Hydari left for Bombay "en route" to Calcutta.—A.P.

LANDING TAX AT SAIGON ABOLISHED

The Consul for France at Bombay states that the tax of dol. 1.50 levied on each person landing in or leaving Saigon in Indo-China has now been abolished.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The world-famous

AMBROSE & HIS ORCHESTRA

In a grand musical

"SOFT LIGHTS AND SWEET MUSIC"

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THE CAPITOL

Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—

GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY

15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!

Programme

Sunday 20th (6 p.m.)	LA TRAVIATA
Monday 21st (10 p.m.)	RIGOLETTA
Tuesday 22nd (10 p.m.)	LA TOSCA
Wednesday 23rd (10 p.m.)	LUCIA DI LAMMEMUIR
Thursday 24th (10 p.m.)	FAUST

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m).

(TIME: P.M.)

7-30 Big Ben. Recital of songs by Richard Strauss. Isobel Baillie (Soprano). All Souls Day. Say Wherefore Wouldst Dissemble. Pride of my Heart Devotion. Night. Serenade. 7-50 The BBC Military Band conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 8-30 Trinity House devised and produced by H. L. Morrow. 9-10 Bells and an Empire Service from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 10-0 Weekly Newsletter. Sports summary and Announcements. 10-25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

(TIME: A.M.)

9-30 Morning Service (relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church Colaba). 10-0 Light Classical Music by Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

(TIME: P.M.)

12-0 Noon—Quadrangular Cricket (relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds). 1-0 "The Table Under the Tree" by Wilfred Rooke Ley, produced by Bryan Michie (A BBC recorded programme) 4-0 Quadrangular Cricket. 5-15 Prize Winners: S. Pankajam and Sundari Ramanan (the above two girls were winners of the first and second prizes in the South Indian Musical Competition for Girls held at the Asthika Samaj Hall at Matunga on the 15th Nov. 1936). 5-45 Light music by Mathubai Islampurkar with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 6-30 A Studio Concert by the Hawaiian Guitar Quartette. Leader: F. Gonsalves. Joyce Watson (Piano). 7-30 A Gilbert and Sullivan recorded programme. Selections from "The Gondoliers." 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Organ solos (records). 9-30 Talk (English) "Victoria Gardens: Bombay's Beauty Spot" by Dr. D. S. Laud. 9-45 The News. 10-0 SB Gujerati Mushaira. (In this Mushaira many poets from Gujerat including Shaid, Sagir, Kokil and Asim will take part and sing poems and choruses.)

Durbar Shree Amaravala Saheb of Thanadevli, who was warmly congratulated during his birthday celebrations on Nov. 28, on having thoroughly identified himself with rural uplift in the Thanadevli

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

(TIME: A.M.)

8-0 Indian Music (Recorded) 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure" No. 16 Cakes and Pastries by Sattywati. 9-15 AIR Orchestra C. (Bhairwin Thath). 9-25 Abdul Majid. Khayal Paraj. Thumri Bhairvin. 9-45 Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan. "Taskin ko ham na roen jo zaoq-i-nazar mile Huranl-Khuld men tiri surat agar mile". (Ghalib). "Nukta chin hai gham-i-dil usko sunae na bane, Kia bane bat jahan bat banae na bane" (Ghalib). 10-0 Abdul Aziz Khan (Binkar) of Patiala. Vachitra Veena. Deshkar. Alap. Devgari Bilawal. Alap Ghandari. Khayal. 10-30 "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni, recorded by the Principals, Chorus and Orchestra of the British National Opera Company.

(TIME: P.M.)

12-30 AIR Orchestra C. Mian ka Sarang (with an introduction of the ragni). 12-45 Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan "Umand ghan ghumand barsat barkha rut ai" Khayal Mian ki Malhar. "Jo haqiqaton ki bahar thi kabhi chashm-i-ahli niaz men; Tire raz-i-husn ke phul the jo khile hain a ke majaz men." 1-5 Abdul Majid Khayal Shudh Sarang, Khayal Barwa. 1-30 close down. 5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra B. Jait Kalyan (with an introduction of the ragni). 5-35 Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan "Drig bhare dekho piare nainan" Khayal Puriya Kallyan. "Han re wari sayyan" Khayal Anandi. "Sab se chhupte hain chhupen mujh se to parda na karen Sair-i-gulshan woh karen shaoq se tanha na karen" (Hasrat). 6-5 Dadra on Sarangi and Sarod. 6-15 Abdul Majid Thumri Tilang. 6-30 "For Villagers Only" (Delhi Market Rates at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Indian Provincial Airs. Punjabi Kaff "Us be parwah diyan zulfan thin". Multan Kaff "Raih wanjri dilri tain kun." Multani Kaff. "Tegh birhon di kuthi" by Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan. Sindhi Kaff. by Abdul Majid. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani) "Looking Ahead" No. 6. Science by Dr. M. Ishaq. 8-15 Abdul Majid Thumri Behag "Lag chali bad-i-saba kia kisi mastane se; Jhumti aj chali ati hai maikhane se" (Dagh). "Lutf ki un se iltija na karen; Ham na aisa kabhi kiya na karen" (Hasrat). 8-45 Abdul Aziz Khan (Binkar) of Patiala. Saraswati Veena:—Durga. Alap. Hamir Kallyan, Sadra (Jhaptala). Serath. Khayal. 9-15 2nd News Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "Along the Frontier" No. 16, Manipur, by Major C. W. L. Harvey. 10-0 Peter Mendoza and His Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6-109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

(TIME: A.M.)

3-36 Instrumental music Orchestra. The Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. 8-46 Modern Bengali Song by Jnanendra Nath Ghose. 9-1 Bengali Thungri by Santosh Sen Gupta. 9-16 The Betar Orchestra. 9-26 Bhajan by Anil Kumar Bose. 9-41 Modern Bengali Song by Radha Nath Das. 9-56 Kheyal (Sudh Bilayal) by Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 10-21 Kheyal (Jaunpuri) and Thungri (Bhairavi) by Manju Shahib. 10-46 Review "Stage and Screen" by Spectator. 11-6 SB Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra (relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant). Interval Item Artiste: Mdme. Ludivien (Soprano and Pianiste). News in English.

(TIME: P.M.)

5-36 Church Service (relayed from St. John's Church). 6-51 Modern Bengali Songs Kalyani Das Gupta and Latika Mitra. 7-21 Talk "A Symposium on the Cinema Industry in Bengal" Speakers: B. N. Sircar, P. N. Ganguli, Ahin Chowdhury, Nitin Bose and Sachin Sen Gupta. 8-21 SB Light Bengali Song by Jitendra Ch. Chakravarty. 8-36 SB Seetar solo (Duni Gat) by Ajit Kumar Bose. 8-51 SB The News & Weather Report (in Bengali). 9-6 SB The News and Weather Report (in English). 9-21 SB Talk (English): "India's Position in the World of Sport" No. 2, Athletics, Aquatics and Polo, by Bertie Meyer. 9-36 SB A light classical concert by the Radio Sextette.

Java Programme

6-15 Religious music. 6-45 Classical music. 8-00 Close down. 9-00 National anthem. 9-03 Light music. 9-30 Concert by Nirom Orchestra. 10-15 Cinema organ concert. 10-45 Light music by Nirom Orchestra. 11-20 News. 11-30 Hot pot. 12-00 Dance music. 12-20 News. 16-00 Eick-wat-wils by Nirom Orchestra. 17-00 News. 17-10 Twenty minutes on the Danube. 17-30 Merkelbach concert. 18-00 Talk on sports. 18-15 Music. 18-40 Songs. 19-10 Bridge. 19-35 Popular programme. 20-00 Dance music. 20-30 Popular gram. music.

Phohi Programme

(WAVELENGTH 19.71m.)

12-30—13-30 Special Broadcast for Africa, China, Japan, Further India, by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. Music, Political talk, Mission news, Music, Talk and Journal.

(WAVELENGTH 25.57m.)

*13-30 National anthem—opening announcement. 13-35 Talk on be*half of the Y.M.C.A. 13-50 Special Broadcast for the Netherland Indies by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. March, Talk, Music, Political talk by Paul de Waart, Mission news and Journal. 14-50 Music. 14-55 The latest news from Holland. 15-05 Church bells. 15-15 Peer Gynt suit nr. 1 op. 46 by Edv. Grieg Symphonic orchestra dir. by John Barbirolli (Gram.). 15-30 Close down—national anthem.

(WAVELENGTH 31.28m.)

19-00—20-00 Special broadcast for Africa by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. Music, Political talk by Paul de Waart, Mission news, Music, Talk, Journal.

3rd Glorious Week 3rd Glorious Week

THE CROWDS TELL IT

THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY IS MAD AFTER THIS GREAT PICTURE OF PICTURES

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A Wagon Load of Gay Wit and Humour
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AT

Minerva Talkies

FROM THURSDAY 24TH DECEMBER, 1936

G. I. P. RAILWAY'S NEW VENTURE

Rail Motor Bus Between Bhusawal And Savda For Congress Week

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A rail motor bus will be in operation between Bhusawal and Savda during the Congress Session. It will come into operation early next week.

The vehicle is fitted with a Ford V-8 Engine, complete with gear box and transmission including rear axle and brake drums.

The car is 27 feet long and 8 feet 6 inches wide. It has a stream-lined body and is built up with teak wood framing panelled outside with satin finished aluminium plates and inside with masonite panels.

A representative of the "Chronicle" inspected the 'bus' this morning and had a ride in it. It was very smooth running, for it moved on rubber blocks inserted between the tyres and wheel skeleton to eliminate noise and give more comfortable running.

The body is very light as only an ordinary Ford engine is used to propel it. Large windows made of celluloid sliding up into the roof have been arranged to provide ample ventilation and light.

BUILT IN MATUNGA

The seating accommodation is for 57 people. The engine has a capacity of traversing 100 miles without refuelling, i.e., a range of 50 miles to and fro.

The 'bus' has been entirely built (but for the Ford engine) at the G.I.P. Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshops, Matunga, to the design of Mr. Richardson, Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. It is approximately estimated to have cost Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Sharp, the Deputy Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. Hewith, Works Manager, explained to our representative the working of the motor.

To keep the engine cool "indirect radiation" is restored to.

It could be driven from either end and so a reverse gear box has been added to give the same speed in both directions. Distant control levers have been designed to meet the same end.

More or less, the 'bus looks like a B.E.S.T. omnibus and will provide quick service between Bhusaval and Sawda (a distance of 15 miles) from early next week that means every 10 minutes there can be a service.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Final List Of Nominations Announced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final list of nominations to the Bombay Legislative Assembly was announced to-day (Saturday) afternoon. From amongst those, who filed the nomination papers on Friday, there was only one withdrawal—that of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman Taher from the Muslim Constituency—Bombay North.

Karnatak Chamber Of Commerce At Bagalkot

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Bagalkot, the third conference of the Karnatak Merchants will be held in Vijayanagar (Hampi). Hopet at the time of the Vijayanagar Empire Sexcentenary celebrations on the 27th instant.

Madras.—The All-India Postmen's Conference proposed to be held at Madras during the first week of January stands adjourned 'sine die'.

Mr. S. S. Prabhu, B.Sc., of Wilson College, who sailed for England on Saturday to specialise in Animal Genetics at the Institute of Animal Genetics of Edinburgh, is the recipient of two scholarships, one from Rao Bahadur Rajadyaksha Foreign Education Society, Bombay, and the other from A. S. Pai Memorial Fund, Mangalore.

Man, Suspected Of Robbery, Remanded At Girgaum Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 'frontage sleeper' was arrested in Second Parsee Wada Street on suspicion of theft.

A lady resident of the ground floor of House No. 27 left her place after locking her door on Tuesday morning. On her return back in the night, she found the door locked from inside.

An alarm was raised and the door was broken open. A search of the place revealed that gold ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 140 were missing.

Three bars of a rear window and broken glass found near about the gutter, told their own story of how the burglar had effected entrance.

Krishna Vithoo, who used to sleep in the passage in front of the flat did not turn up at the place for two days. On the third day, when he stole in, as alleged, for taking his bed, he walked into a trap set by the Maharbourie Police.

He was remanded into police custody till 30th instant, by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Annual Sports Of Elphinstone High School

BOMBAY: Friday.

The boys of the Elphinstone High School assembled on the school grounds on Thursday last to celebrate the Annual Sports. Precisely at 3 p.m. the first event was started. Messrs. Kumbhar and Daruwalla of Seth Podar and Esplanade High School acted as judges. They were later on relieved by Prof. Miss Panandikar and Mr. Budhrani of the S. T. College. At 4-30 the President, Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, arrived.

When the last event was over, the President gave away the prizes.

In the course of his address the President remarked that education in our schools more of an academic nature, there being no scope for handicraft. He recommended that handicrafts and hobbies should be encouraged by giving a few prizes to deserving candidates every year. He appreciated the introduction of mass drill as a regular school item inasmuch as it made every member feel that he belonged to a big organisation.

THE VOICE OF THE NATION'S TRUSTED LEADERS

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Sir M. Vishweswarayya, Dr. Deshmukh, M.L.A., Bombay's Mayor Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. NARIMAN proclaim that:—

THE "Awakening"

A BHAVNANI PRODUCTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

IS—"A PICTURE WITH A DISTINCT MISSION,

Starring:— ENAKSHI RAMA RAU

providing high class, artistic, cultural entertainment as well as instruction and education. It gives a correct impression of the tragedy of the Educated Unemployed."

NO FURTHER RECOMMENDATION IS NECESSARY.

SEE IT with all in the FAMILY!

with NAVIN, NAYAMPALLY PARASHER, PRABHA, VYAS, SHIVRANI.

NOW 2ND POPULAR WEEK

Krishna Talkies

DUBASH THEATRE, CHARNI RD.

AT 2-30, 5-15 and 8 P.M.

He Sacrificed His Empire FOR THE SAKE OF HIS HEART'S QUEEN

Such is..... VARIETY Pictures' Maiden Musical Hit

Shokh-Dilruba

It's the TALK of the TOWN

MUST NEVER BE MISSED

HERE ARE Your Favourite Stars:—
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Miss YASMINE
Mr. S. NAZIR
KAMLAKAR

Directed by: SJT. ADVANI

It is drawing full houses at the

GLOBE

TALKIES, Sandhurst Road.

Time: 2-45, 5-15 and 8

NATIONAL FLAG ON RIPON BUILDINGS

Resolution To Be Moved At Madras Council Meeting

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Mr. K. Bashyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Council, has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Council on December 22, that the tri-colour National Flag of India be hoisted on the Ripon Buildings on all ceremonial occasions.

Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi desires that, with a view to prevent the commission of public nuisance in the streets of the city, Municipal Officers of the Inspector's grade in the Health Department be empowered to exercise the powers of Police officers.—United Press.

Alembic Chemical Works Co. Shares Over-Subscribed

Subscription list in connection with the issue of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) 6 1/4 per cent. cumulative preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each closed on the evening of 15th December 1936 owing to the Alembic Chemical Works Company's shares having been over subscribed by the excess of applications from shareholders holding ordinary shares of the Company.

TRANQUILITY ACT IN FRONTIER.

PESHAWAR, December 19.

The Governor-in-Council directs that the several provisions of the North-West Frontier Province Public Tranquility (additional powers) Act, 1932, shall continue to remain in force in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Hazara districts till 29th November, 1937.—A.P.

NEW ANTI-RABIC CENTRES

With a view to providing more facilities for patients undergoing anti-rabic treatment Government have sanctioned the opening of new anti-rabic centres at the following Civil Hospitals:— Satara, Bijapur, Dhulia, Alibag, Kaira, Broach, Dharwar, Godhra, Thana.

Postal Holiday

Friday the 25th December 1936 and Friday the 1st January 1937 will be observed as Post Office holidays on account of Christmas and New Year respectively.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and town sub offices including the telegraph branches of the combined offices, will observe on those days the same working hours as on Sundays.

Death Of Hyderabad Doctor

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail).

The death has recently occurred of Dr. Rustom Nusserwanji Coorlawala, well-known physician of Hyderabad (Deccan) at his bungalow at Saifabad.

Dr. Rustom Coorlawala was born in Bombay on 12th April, 1880. He has left behind 4 daughters and a son besides his widow and an aged mother.

Military 'Planes En-route To Singapore

ALLAHABAD, December 19.

It is learnt 45 military 'planes are expected to arrive in India next month, on their way to Singapore. Nine of them are as big as Imperial Airways machines. —United Press.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramkrishna Matt Khar, will conduct a public discourse on Bhagavat Gita at the Ashram to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH AFRICAN JUDGE COMING TO INDIA

Justice Krause To See Gandhiji And Study Political Situation

JOHANNESBURG (By Air Mail).

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause, Judge President of the Orange Free State Supreme Court, is leaving for India early next month. Before his appointment to the Bench he was a famous lawyer and represented the Indian case before several South African Commissions. Justice Krause intends to see Mahatma Gandhi and study Indian situation.—United Press.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Kshatriya Union Club will be held in the Club's 'Vanmali' Hall at Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS

The inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. Adolf Myers at the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. I. J. Samson will preside.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

The general meeting of the Association will be held at Mantri House, Bhagini Samaj, Bal Mandir Hall, opposite Allies Restaurant, Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

The tenth annual general body meeting of the above Association will be held at the Association premises to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

At the Khar Children's meeting to be held at Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, to-day (Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Mr. Hari Gupta will provide music. Mr. Pathwala will relate stories and Mr. M. J. Parmar will conduct games.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"To-mororw begins a new cycle" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ARCHERY FEATS AT ANDHERI

To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Girls of Arya Kanya Mahavidhyalaya of Baroda will give a show of Physical Culture and Archery in the Compound of Sheth Madhavdas Amarsi, Andheri High School, Ghodbandar Road, Andheri. Mr. Jivanlal Chunilal Chinai will preside.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA MANDAL

The anniversary of the above Mandal and its Sub-Institutes viz. Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Volunteer Corps Band Troop and Sports Club, will be held at Ganesh Maidan, Lal Baug, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside. Gymnastic and physical feats will be performed by the students.

SHRADHANAND WEEK

A public meeting of Hindus will be held at Arya Samaj Mandir (Girgaon) Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when speeches on life and work of the late Swami Shradhanand will be delivered by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Nagindas Master, Raja Govindlal, Devchand Shethia, Silam, Pt. Vijayshankar, Ranchhodlal, Pt. Pardhubhai, Pt. Ogle, Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta, Pt. Anand Priya and others. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The annual elocution competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off to-day, (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Road, Girgaon. Boys and girls wishing to take part in the function should be present at the place half an hour earlier.

INDIAN ART'S DEBT TO GLADSTONE SOLOMON

Bombay Mayor's Tribute To Retiring Principal

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, opened the colourful Art Exhibition at the School of Art, on Saturday evening.

The Exhibition was arranged in aid of the "Gladstone Solomon Scholarship Fund, for a poor Indian Student", and it comprises of the work representative of the regime of the present Director, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, who will be retiring shortly.

The Mayor, on arrival, was received by the Director, the Deputy Director Mr. Charles Gerrard, (President of the Committee), Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture, Prof. V. G. Rao and the Committee responsible for organising the Exhibition.

The Director welcomed the Mayor, as the guest of honour, and gave an account of the School's progress during the last 17 years.

THE PRIZES

The Mayor then distributed the prizes for the 'select' in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Art Crafts, Commercial Art, and Rangoli Drawing, (Capt. Gladstone's and Capt. G. S. Scholarship Fund Committee's prizes).

The prize for the best picture in the Exhibition was awarded to Mr. Y. K. Shukla (No. 39); for Oriental to Mr. M. Bhatt; and for Meritorious work to Mr. R. G. Bhojwani. The Silver and Bronze medals were awarded for recognised work in all the departments.

SOLOMON'S POPULARITY

The Mayor, said that he accepted the invitation on the occasion, to mark the appreciation of the whole of Bombay, of Capt. Gladstone Solomon's distinguished and long service to Art in Western India.

The gathering that was present there, in spite of the attractions of the Turf and the Cricket, amply testified to the popularity of Capt. Gladstone with all, and it was a representative gathering.

POETRY AND ART

He understood that somewhere near about the place they were assembled then, Rudyard Kipling was born, and the fact was symbolical and significant to them—a happy combination of 'Poetry' and 'Art'.

Though the Thomas Committee was for abolishing the school, the Government of Bombay abandoned such a step generously, as a result of the public agitation. The fact that the school survived the onslaught showed that the institution was very popular.

He assured Capt. Gladstone, of his best wishes in his retirement which was to take place shortly, and hoped that he (the Capt.) would continue to take the same interest in the school as heretofore. It was owing to his efforts, that the school had attained its present status.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Professor V. G. Rao and supported by Mr. Charles Gerrard was carried with acclamation; after which the Mayor and the guests were conducted round the Exhibition, by the Director and the 'Committee'.

(An appreciation of the work of the Exhibition as well as of Capt. Gladstone appeared on Saturday.)

ADDRESS TO CASHIER

The Visalnagra Nagar residents of Bombay and Suburbs will meet at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to present an address to Mr. Mojilal Parshotam Pandya, Chief Cashier of the Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay, on his being honoured with the title of "Officer in order of Orange Nassau" by the Netherlands Government. Mr. Dahyabhai Pitambardas Desai will preside. All Visalnagra Nagars are invited

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NEED OF STRONG HAND

Firmness Must Go Hand In Hand With Tact, Says Madras Satrap

MADRAS, December 19.

Addressing a parade of officers and men of the Madras police this morning, the Governor said that of the arduous time which lies ahead of the force in February next, some of them had a foretaste during the District Board Elections. The Governor added "My Government are determined to put down lawlessness and intimidation with a strong hand. Their sole aim will be to see that the voters will be able to freely exercise their franchise without fear of violence or threats from any quarter and you may rely on their support. In the measures you take to secure that end firmness must go hand in hand with tact and let your guiding principle be the determination to see fairplay."—A.P.

AHMEDABAD TO THE FORE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

Congress has captured two more seats for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad. The Independent candidate who filed his nomination yesterday from non-Mahomedan (Rural) constituency, having withdrawn to-day the two remaining Congress candidates were declared elected.

Altogether the Congress has captured five seats so far, including one woman and two Labour seats. —A.P.

BEHAR'S NEW MEMBERS ON A. I. C. C.

PATNA, Dec. 19.

The following persons have been elected as A.I.C.C. members, from among the newly elected delegates for the Faizpur Congress from the Behar Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held to-day, under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

Messrs. Anugraha Narain Singh, Sri Krishna Singh, Mathura Prasad, Dr. Syed Mahmud Messrs. Sahajanand, Satya Narain Singh, Dr. Satya Narain Singh, Messrs. Mahamaya Prasad Jalprakash Narayan, Benodanand Jha, Ramnarain Singh, Ramdayalu Singh, Kishori Pratianna Singh Ganga Saran Singh, Awadheswar Prasad Singh, Biswanath Misra, Mathura Prasad Singh, Dhanraj Sarma Ramnand Misra, Anurudh Singh, Ramnirai Singh, Rajendra Prasad Singh Ramcharitra Singh, Nemdhari Singh, Sheosankar Singh, Shreemati Chandravati Devi, Shreemati Baburaaji Thakur, Messrs. Ramnandan Singa, Bodhnarain Misra, Saran Gadhar Singh, Lachminath Misra, Ramrakh Upadhyaya, Ramkrishna Benipuri and Bindheswari Prasad Verma.—United Press.

Belgaum's Candidates For Bombay Assembly

BELGAUM, Dec. 19.

Following is the list of candidates finally fixed for the Bombay Legislative Assembly:

Belgaum District non-Mahomedan constituency, North Division: (3 seats) Messrs. Ravan Narayanrao Joshi, M. P. Patil, Dewan Bahadur Lathe, Rao Bahdur Angil, and Rao Saheb Karale.

Southern Division (3 sets)—Messrs. Bali, Gitikodi, Lad, K. S. Patil, Gokhale, Jakati, Godse and Mrs. Rangubai Bhosle.

Mahomedan constituency (one seat)—Valimahmad Noormahmad Jafar, Khan Saheb Patil, and Abdul Majid Gheewala.

Bombay Legislative Council, non-Mohamedan Constituency, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur Districts (two seats)—Dr. Vaishampayan (Sholapur, Rao Bahadur Limaye (Sholapur) Shriniwasrao Koujalgi, Bhimrao Potdar, Rao Bahadur Angol, and Sardar Rao Bahadur Desai of Tallur.

Mahomedan Constituency (one seat) Southern Revenue Division: Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Khan Saheb, Mahmad Isak Gouskhan Desai of Akalgi, and Mahmad Aminsaheb Vazir Tambe,—A.P.

GOKAK STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

Citizens' Sympathise With Workers' Cause And Form Relief Committee

(From A Correspondent)

GOKAK FALLS: Dec. 17.

To-day is the 11th day since the workers were locked out by the management, but workers poor as they are have solemnly resolved to carry the struggle through thick and thin till redress is got. Though the workers were asked to come for work from 14th inst. but they have refused to do so until (1) lock out wages are paid in full; (2) 84 notices served on their comrades are cancelled; and (3) negotiations with the Union for redress of their grievances are accepted.

The wonderful unity and unperturbed attitude of workers is noticeable. Workers are not at all depressed in mind but are alive to the sacrifices they have to make to achieve their objects.

The citizens of Gokak Town held a public meeting at Dargshetti Theatre on the 16th instant under the presidency of His Holiness the Swamiji of Hardimath, to support the struggle of workers, when Srimati Kamaladevi and others were specially invited to address and resolutions supporting the workers' cause and promising relief were adopted. Srimati Kamaladevi, Mr. S. Hiremath and several other prominent citizens addressed the meeting.

Smt. Kamaladevi left for Dharwar yesterday noon when she gave the following message to workers:—

"I carry with me the sweet memory of workers whose solidarity and loyalty is unquestionable. Maintain peace and continue to struggle for redress and your victory is assured".

Resolution sympathising with the workers' cause and deciding to form a Relief Committee were passed at the meeting.

INDEBTEDNESS TAKES TOLL OF 3 LIVES

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 19.

A toll of three precious human lives was claimed by indebtedness. A triple tragedy took place in the early hours of last morning in a bungalow on the Jangli Maharaj Road in the Bhamburda limits of Poona.

Bhikubhai Nathubhai, a Marwari, worried by his indebtedness is alleged to have administered opium to his wife and young daughter. Later on he had another doze for himself.

When information reached the Faraskhana, Sub-Inspector K. S. Raje of the B. Division rushed to the spot but only to find that life in the bodies of the lady and the young girl was already extinct. Bhikubhai, who seemed to be in the last stages, was rushed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he succumbed a little later. Post mortem examination revealed opium in all the three bodies.

A note left by the deceased at his side stated that they put end to their lives worried by their indebtedness.

The tragedy becomes the more poignant when it is known that the victims of indebtedness lived in the bungalow named "Doulat" which means "Riches".

"IL TROVATORE"

A Welcome Variation Of Amusements At The Capitol

We are glad to welcome the Italian Opera as very few first rate companies and artistes from the West have come to India for some time. We remember the days of Pavlova, Heifitz and the Italian Operas in Bombay years ago but they have so far remained only a treasured remembrance. From their first performance of IL TROVATORE we can definitely say that the present company is well directed and includes some first rate artistes.

From 1853 when it was first produced at Rome till the close of the last century IL TROVATORE was probably the most popular of the Operas; though it is dramatic throughout, and contains some of the sweetest and most popular melodies it does not to-day stand on the same level of popularity as Carmen or Madame Butterfly or Faust, although in fact it can compete with anyone of them in beauty, variety and dramatic effect

The age-old story of the substitution of one child for another with a long-lost noble child being identified too late to prevent the tragedy is the motif of this tragic opera. The opening scene of the soldier servitors of the Duke carrying out the narrative function of the old Greek Chorus is impressive, and would reach a magnificent height with a complete chorus though with the limited stage accommodation and the necessarily limited chorus of a touring company we consider our Italian Company did all that it could, developing the Abbietta Zingara from the andante to the allegro smoothly. From the second scene the Soprano Leonora (Signorina Poggioli) exhibits a fine controlled voice, which, in spite of the demands of her role remains fresh and retains its verve till the very last scene. The opening song of the Tenor Manrico (Signor Jacona) from behind the screen was a beautiful serenade that promised well of the rest of his part to follow. The Baritone Count di Luna (Signor Andreoli) played his dramatic role in the necessary subdued manner, but we would have preferred to see him bursting out with a little more force at times. But the palm of the performance especially goes to the Mezzo-Soprano the Gypsy Azucena, (Signorina Clinova Lunati) whose dramatic singing brought the house down with due applause very frequently; here was a star performance of no mean order, and we hope to see more of her in the operas to come specially in Rigoletto. We must not forget to mention the most important factor of success of the performance the general direction of Signora Gonsalez, who with an orchestra that must have been rather small compared to what he is accustomed to, gave the necessary tone and background.

The popular Anvil Chorus scene was well rendered and as its strains died away we were introduced to the beautiful aria of great force and energy in which Anzucena unfolds here tale of woes. The IL BALEN air of the Baritone was an outstanding performance of the role, while he is waiting outside the convent to kidnap his lady-love. But it was the last scene that brought home to the audience the greatness of Verdi's opera, with Azucena's and Manrico's duet followed by the intense dramatic movement of Leonor's death and the climax of the tragedy.

We are looking forward to the further performances of the Company, and if the same standard is maintained, as we expect it will, we can assure them of a warm welcome and full houses from the music-loving section in Bombay.

J. C. D.

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About Studios And Stars

ARYAN PICTURES

Aryan pictures have taken a departure from the present form of films. Their maiden picture "Path of Glory" or "Vijay Marg" which is nearing completion speak from a new angle.

By seeing the results so far one has to reflect and ponder on life as it is: you can not get away from its effect by seeing it. It does not discriminate between the classes and masses, but is a direct appeal to humanity and if you have got humanity within you the humanity of the picture will speak to you.

The casting is admirable:—S N. Prashar portrays the feelings of the oppressed millions Navin Yagnik represents the modern youth in revolt, while Prabha sweet and innocent as nature is the medium. Fatty Prasad comes in a new garb and Gyani is a unique creation.

Mr. Niranjan P. Bharadwaj is directing.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE CO. STUDIO NOTES

Their Mastana Mashook, released simultaneously at nearly nine stations during IDD week is reported to have been well received by the Cine-goers everywhere. It is scheduled to be released in Bombay at Super Talkies, soon after Passing Show.

Vanraj Kesari their special anniversary offering, most lavishly produced is almost complete and is passing through the scrutinizing scissors of Mr. Bhaidas, the expert editor of the Company. It is a most gripping story of Rajput Era, full of exciting sequences and amazing trick scenes. Director Dhirubhai has put his very soul in this picture and the public will find entirely new touches and technical innovations in it.

Mr. Natvarsyam has completed the scenario of VAFA-KI-PUTLI Director Kanjibhai's next vehicle for Vishnu.

The Company is looking after some new talents and as soon as the cast is fixed, the Muhrut ceremony will be performed, probably, next week.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

Mr. Badami has already started work on "Kokila" and he is taking utmost pains to portray the character of "Kokila," which is a unique character so far as Indian screen is concerned, unique in the sense that perhaps for the first time the ideal of Indian womanhood, as it really is, will be presented on the screen. Sabitadevi plays this role given to her most admirably.

"Eternal Music" of Hiren Bose is going ahead, starring Mrs. Krishna Kumari Mehra and Surendra, B.A., LL.B. supported by Sankatha Prasad and Shyama Devi. It is reported that the music portion of this picture will create a sensation in film world. The Music of this picture is personally supervised by the director himself.

It is also heard that this story is based on some scientific research and it is something new of its kind to entertain the public in a newer way.

The work on the Tamil picture "Thiagraj" has been practically finished and it is a matter of gratification to the Sagar Studio that the picture brings out the sense of reverence and devotion which is the very life of the picture.

Prepartions for the forthcoming productions are in full swing and Sagar this year hopes to establish a record not only with regard to the number of pictures coming out; but with regard to quality sacrificing the former to the latter whenever necessary.

Mr. Mehboob has made a very rapid progress with his mystery picture.

Luisa Palazzini of the Italian Grand Opera Co. which opened its season this week at the Capitol.

MR. N. N. SIRCAR VISITS MINERVA STUDIO

Mr. N. N. Sircar, boss of the New Theatres Calcutta, during his short sojourn in Bombay last month paid a visit to the Minerva Film Company at Sewri. He was very much impressed with the spaciousness of the studio, where four settings were laid simultaneously, of them being an actual outdoor village location laid on the studio floor, for the shooting of scenes from 'Atma Tarang'. Mr. Sircar who was accompanied by Mrs. Sircar, their young son, his brother, Mr. Babuseth Mamooji and Mr. K. M. Modi of the Western India Theatres Ltd, was shown round the studio grounds and all the departments of the studio by Mr. Shorab Modi. Mr. Sircar expressed great satisfaction at the disciplined and busy atmosphere with which all the departments were working and admitted that the visit was a very pleasant experience.

"MY MAN GODFREY"

At The Regal

'My Man Godfrey" is a brilliant modern romantic comedy madder and merrier than a million dancing mice running riot on a merry-go-round. This Universal Picture starring William Powell and Carole Lombard, opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. The situations mount rapidly to a pitch of gay humour, which keeps climbing the scale until the contagious fun has reached an epidemic of laughter The most earthbound pessimist will be a mirthbound optimist after seeing "My Man Godfrey." William Powell portrays the role of a butler who does his best to buttle, in spite of bottles and battle-axes for the nuttiest family in America. Carole Lombard, playing the part of the younger daughter, falls in love with him and proposes marriage. She just won't take "No" for an answer. Her sister is the sort of girl who would stick pins in puppies just to hear them howl. But wait until you meet the rest of the family. The mother of the menage is a bit balmy and the father is slightly dizzy from trying to straighten out all the members of his household. However they are all very nice people. You must come over and see them in "My Man Godfrey". Bes des the stars, there are Alice Brady Gail Patrick, Jean Dixon, Eugene Pallett Alan Mowbray Mischa Auer and Robert Light. The picture was made by Gregory La Cava, who has a dozen outstanding hits to his credit. "My Man Godfrey" is taken from the novel of the same name by Eric Hatch. This well-known modern humorist wrote the screen play with Morrie Ryskind, noted writer of numerous screen hits and co-author of the stage play, "Of Thee I sing". See the laugh picture of the year "My Man Godfrey" at the Regal, starting from to-day.

"The Return of Sophie Lang" at Pathe this week

"My Man Godfrey" at the Regal this Week.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Indian Film Progress

Some Urgent Problems

The following are extracts from the speech of Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao, delivered at the time of opening the First Madras Provincial Conference:—

"I have to thank the organisers of this, the first Madras Provincial Film Conference, who have done me the honour of asking me to open this conference, which is the first of its kind in India. There has been already on all-India Film Conference, which was held in Bombay last year, and, I understand, there is going to be another all India Film Conference to be held here in Madras in a few days' time. When I was first approached by your honorary secretaries, I hesitated to accept the responsibility of, as it were, inaugurating activities which of a provincial nature. But on further consideration, I found that side by side with all India activities and an all India organization, there could be provincial bodies who would be more concerned with problems that were peculiar to each province. The question is somewhat analogous to that of language, in India: indeed, the future of the industry is a matter very largely dependent on the use of an Indian language as the *lingua franca* of India. Whether Hindusthani is made the common language of this country, or not, I believe it will be quite impossible to abolish the provincial languages entirely, and that it will be a positive harm to try to do so. For, although there is so much real cultural affinity between her peoples, there are essential differences in temperament between those living in the various provinces of our country, reflected by the differences between their languages.

This being the case, there will naturally always exist a demand for talkies in the provincial languages, of subjects that are more particularly connected with the people in whose tongues the pictures have been produced. This does not mean of course, that, say, in the Tamil Nadu, Hindusthani pictures will not have any market. It only means that the public of the Tamil Nadu will demand and therefore get at least one picture in Tamil out of about three in Hindusthani, and of subjects that are more near their experiences. But like many another industry in India, the great financial success of the first few Tamil and Telugu films has resulted in there being at present a large number of producers in South India, some having studios of their own, and some hiring studios in Bombay, who are glutting the market with Tamil and Telugu films. I do not know whether Kanarese and Malayalam films have started as yet. These films have been and still are mostly of subjects of ancient history or mythology, with the greatest stress by far being laid on the number of songs in each picture. Outside Madras, producers and the public have got out of this "Musicals" stage of film evolution, and I think it is high time that the artistic and technical standard of pictures in Madras should improve. The stories should be more modern and portray to a far greater extent, contemporary life and manners correctly.

THE ARTISTIC ELEMENTS.

I do not profess to know much about the technical or financial aspects of film production, and I shall therefore confine myself more to the artistic elements. Two ways are usually open to the producer: If, as with most individual producers, he has no permanent staff of artists, then, he chooses his story first and then selects from those available, the cast he thinks most suitable to his story. On the other hand, producers with studios usually have artists with long term contracts, and then their choice of story has to be such that the characters in it should suit the artists they have. In either case, it is rare that personality is found combined with ability to act and sing in the same person: In Europe and America, the need of giving the public music and song from the screen is supplied by the film versions of operas or operattas and musical comedies; and it is very rare indeed, when music is found in any serious film nowadays other than as background music. This branch of technique, where the mood is created by appropriate music sadly neglected in Indian films, due to the absence of harmony and to the great importance of the song with its words over the instrument in Indian music. Producers in Bombay and Calcutta have made laudable efforts to use orchestrated Indian music for background effects, but still, I am afraid, we are far, far behind the west. We have not yet got out of the stage of musicals in Indian films, and I am afraid, this is specially true of South Indian films. This is due partly to the fact that the public as yet has not been educated out from the stage where it expects that the film is merely a picture representation of the theatre, and partly on account of the artists who are recruited from there. These come with all their usual stage technique of exaggerated gestures and intonation and dependence on the song to keep up the interest of the audience. It is also unfortunate but a fact, that the Indian Theatre has not yet attracted people of social standing with the result that the atmosphere in the theatres or studios where such artists are employed, is not always desirable. I believe that one of the ways out of the situation is for producers to be on the look out, for, and as far as possible to employ men and women of good families and of good social status in the industry both in the artistic and technical sides of production. This has already largely been achieved in Bombay and Calcutta, and I believe that it mainly is due to this fact that recent productions in these places have come up to such a high standard of artistic and technical excellence.

LIMITED MARKETS.

One great handicap to Indian producers is the limited market that exists in India, and this is more here in the case of films in the provincial languages. Two solutions of this problem have been thus far attempted: One is to make a bilingual production with one Hindusthani version and another regional version, to serve the whole of India in general and the religion whose language it talks, in particular. The other, is to make films for the international market. Such films will necessarily have to be made in English and in Hindusthani. The reformer version would circulate in all English speaking countries, while the Hindusthani version would not only serve the Indian market, but with suitable captions, written in different European and Eastern languages, could be exhibited throughout the rest of the world. Actual figures show that while cost of production is not greatly enhanced by the several versions, the potential return from this enormously increased field is very great indeed. Such a venture however would mean that the artistes to be employed should possess a good standard of education and knowledge of both languages, especially their correct pronunciation and intonation. There have been of late numerous enquiries both from America and Europe for films depicting life and manners, as they actually exist in India; and I feel sure that if such films are made here with Indian artists acting in modern Indian stories, they would find a ready market abroad. I might make a small digression here by talking about the usual length of Indian pictures. The majority of cinema goers in our country seem unfortunately to gauge the entertainment value of a film by its length. This forces the producer to sacrifice the dramatic element of the film by unnecessarily lengthening it out. This will never do with films for outside India. The producers will have to keep to the 7,000 to 9,000 feet that is usual with the foreign films. To make up the two hours and a half programme in the cinemas in India, the exhibitor will then show news topicals, small comedies or cartoons. This again will be a new field of activity for producers in India.

FILM PROBLEMS.

We have met here to-day to confer upon the problems of finances, production, distribution and exploitation of Indian films in general and South Indian films in particular, and to find ways how one section of the industry could help another so that by a proper organization, many of the troubles that now exist may be overcome. To my mind, through a conference such as this, held once a year may be very useful, no effective action can be started without a permanent central organisation. I visualize a set of permanent bodies, one in each province, all affiliated to a central body either in Bombay or Delhi. The policy of such affiliated bodies would naturally be guided by the parent association—their business would be to keep in touch with all the branches of the industry in the provinces and carry on work of propagandas and agitation towards the betterment of the industry. It would be very much easier to organise such conferences every year if permanent provincial organisations were in existence. After holding these pro-

(Continued on page 35.)

Kumari Bibo Star[illegible]s "Manmohan" at the Imperial

"Old Hutch" at the Empire this week

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY PREPARATIONS

Sir Jadunath Sircar Visits Historic Battle-Field

(From A Correspondent)

BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Sir Jadunath Sircar, the famous historian of India and ex-Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, paid a visit to the battlefield of Rakkas Tangadgi, where the battle between Vijayanagara, the great Hindu Empire, and the Mohommadan kings took place in the 16th. Century. He expressed his great desire to visit Hampi and attend the Sexcentenary Festival of the Vijayanagar Empire which will be celebrated with great pomp on 25th, 26th and 27th instnant. R. S. Sirdesai, the famous Maharashtra historian, accompanied Sir Jadunath. Sir Jadunath also paid a visit to Talikot, Muddebihay and Bagalkot in Bijapur District and Gadag in Dharwar district. He expressed his desire to write Karnatak History if time permitted him.

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The arrangement of the Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Celebrations at Hampi have begun in right earnest. The office of the central Committee at Dharwar has been shifted to Hospet. The pandal construction has begun and is expected to be complete on or about the 25th. The Central Committee visited Bangalore and saw officials and non-officials of Mysore State and collected money. It is reported that they have collected so far Rs. 3,000 in Bangalore. The Vijayanagar History in Kannada written by Sjt. Pandurangarao Desai, B. A., is already published and the commemoration volume in English will be published on 26th. Many enthusiastic youths have determined to visit Hampi on cycles.

MR. DATAR FOR UNIVERSITY SENATE

Mr. B. N. Datar M. A., a leading pleader of Belgaum, has announced his candidature for the University Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency.

AMARNATH TO GO TO BELGAUM

The famous all-India cricketer, L. Amarnath, is coming to Belgaum with his Topiwalla Cricket Team to play against the Union Gymkhana Team in the Divan Bahadur Lathe Shield match. This match will be played on the Union Gymkhana on 28th, 29th and 30th December 1936.

Asleep For Five Years!

Girl Typist Suffering From "Encephalitis Lethargica" Begins To Wake Up

One night in February 1932, as Patricia Maguire, twenty-six-year-old typist, of Oak Park, Ill, was going home from work, she fell asleep on the railway. From that sleep, begun nearly five years ago, she is now just awakening, says the Chicago correspondent of the British United Press.

Patricia Maguire is now thirty-one. The most puzzling case of sleeping sickness the U.S.A. has ever known, she has neither moved nor spoken since that night she collapsed, though there have been times when she seemed able to recognise people.

Recently, however, her mother, Mrs. Peter Miley, declared that she noticed a steady improvement.

"Pat is more alert and seems more interested in what is going on around her", said Mrs. Miley.

Mrs. Miley sat at her daughter's bedside and asked Patricia to raise her hand. She did so.

"Now wink at me", said Mrs. Miley, and again Pat responded. Then she yawned and went to sleep again.

Such signs of consciousness are regarded by doctors as indications that the "encephalitis lethargica" (sleepy sickness) has not caused serious injury to the brain.

There is consequently, the chance of an improvement and even of a cure.

In the past Patricia Maguire has had blood transfusions, oxygen tents, serums and psycho-analysis. Famous specialists have examined her and confessed themselves baffled.

LOOKS IMPROVED.

Equally puzzling is her good health. Her black hair is unaffected, her complexion rosy, and she has been put on a rigid diet to forestall too much weight.

Her looks have even improved during her long "beauty sleep" Her mother sees that she has a permanent wave regulary, and a manicurist calls at the house each week.

Special care is taken to prevent her muscles being taut.

Patricia's fiance visits her every week and the doorstep is worn smooth by sympathetic callers.

Many of them propose "magic" cures, which Mrs. Miley politely accepts and stores away in the basement, along with the barrels that contain the stacks of letters which the postman brings twice a day.

RIGHT WAY FOR SECURING PEACE

Lansbury On Urgent Need Of Tri-Power Pledge

LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

A huge Albert Hall meeting for peace was addressed by a variety of publicmen including George Lansbury Canon Sheppard, Lord Ponsonby, Brig.-Gen. Crozier, Prof. Aldous Huxley and Capt. Mumford.

Prof. Aldous Huxley said that most of the mischief in the world was caused by the use of wrong words. This in its turn led to wrong thinking and wrong feeling. Thus it was wrong for the Archbishop of Canterbury to speak of "force" and the "sword" instead of speaking outright of mustard gas and thermite. Similarly, said Mr. Huxley, we are constantly speaking of human beings, with words that implicity reduce their humanity; bourgeois, Fascist Communist, Aryan and Jew, not one of these words describes the great human quality of the persons evoked. Most people would hesitate to kill Smith Jones or Robinson, but when Smith, Jones or Robinson are spoken of in words that deny their humanity and turn them into a symbol, they did not mind torturing them or slaying them.

Mr. Lansbury said that Great Britain, Russia and the United States of America owned almost the whole world of these three great nations would pledge to see that the riches of the world were shared there would no longer be any danger of war.—United Press.

GEORGE RAFT TURNS 'FREE LANCE'

George Raft's contract with Paramount has been terminated at his own request, it is announced at Los Angles.

The film star said that the studio had been giving him unsuitable pictures. He was going to have a holiday in Europe, and then return to Hollywood as a "free lance".

George Raft was a dancer before he took up screen work. Among his films were "Bolero," "Stolen Harmony," "Every Night at Eight", and "It Had to Happen".

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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Announcement

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OF

SUNDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1936

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Accession Proclamation

The proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King George VI. to the throne vacated under such unfortunate circumstances by King Edward, was made with the traditional pomp and pageantry on Monday morning. The majestic flight of steps leading to the Town Hall lends itself admirably to such ceremony. Thither were gathered H. E. the Governor and his Cabinet, high civil, naval and military officers, Lady Brabourne and many distinguished citizens. The actual proclamation ceremony in India could not be done simultaneously with that in Britain and the rest of the Empire owing to the hour fixed on Saturday being unsuitable according to Indian time. It may be mentioned in passing that Bombay's retiring Sheriff, Mr. C. B. Mehta, had the unique honour of reading the Accession Proclamation twice in his period of shrievalty. This distinction is probably without a precedent not only in India but anywhere else.

Fire To Faizpur

A very historic function took place on Thursday morning at the Gowalia Tank maidan. It was the lighting of the Congress Fire at the Gokuldas Tejpal Pathshala where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in the year 1885. That fire, along with the tri-coloured National Flag, will now be relayed by three hundred Congress runners to Faizpur, the venue of this year's Congress. The sacred flame will symbolically link the beginning of the national struggle fifty-two years ago with its present development. The torch in a sense carried the Congress message from the city to the village: Faizpur, of course, marks the first rural setting of the Congress. The large number of citizens who had gathered at the Gowalia Tank to witness this unique function were addressed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Bhulabhai Desai on the significance of the ceremony. After the flag salutation the relay began, the first honour of carrying the torch going to Mr Gokulbhai Bhatt, who first conceived this splendid idea. The fire-march created great enthusiasm throughout the city.

Reception To Roy

A rousing public reception was accorded to Mr. M. N. Roy at the Congress House on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The speeches made on the occasion testified to the great esteem in which Mr. Roy, who had the honour of being a trusted comrade of Lenin, is held by the national workers in India. Mr. Roy's reply, in which he amplified his press statements, will create great interest throughout the country. "To the masses," Mr. Roy observed, "political freedom was an abstract thing. Their immediate need was the improvement of their economic condition" Mr. Roy deprecated the raising of remote, purely intellectual issues. The great thing was to go ahead with the work in hand. In an appealing peroration Mr. Roy said "I am a Communist, and I have realised that I have to travel a long way before I could think of Communism in India. That is why I have joined the Congress to carry on freedom's struggle." It is to be hoped that this eminently realistic advice will be followed by all those who have the real interest of India at heart.

King George V Memorial

It has been decided by the organisers appointed to make collections for the King George V. Silver Jubilee Fund as also for the King George V. Memorial Fund, to devote the joint proceeds of the two funds which amount to more than five lakhs of rupees to the establishment of an Infirmary and to the building of a new structure for the Helpless Beggars Home. The former will contain fifty beds, while the latter will accommodate 150 inmates. The proposal has generally been welcomed as a fitting memorial to King George. The Committee, of course, has already decided to erect a statue of His late Majesty. The establishment of the Infirmary would not have been possible but for the timely munificence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who has donated a sum of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose. The House of Readymoney is well-known in the annals of Bombay for its princely generosity, and Sir Cowasji is to-day the recipient of many congratulations upon his maintaining the great traditions set up by his family, as evidence—not for the first time of course, nor one is certain will it be the last,—by his present very characteristic gift.

Cricket Carnival

Yesterday began the Quadrangular tournament, which, in spite of the institution of the inter-provincial Ranji Trophy matches, remains the most popular cricket carnival of Bombay, if not of India. Attempts have been made time and again to terminate this communal tournament, but it seems as if its roots have struck too deep in the minds of the cricket-loving public to allow it to be uprooted.

It is too early as these lines are being written to say anything about the chances of the respective teams. The Hindu team had entertained great hopes of stemming the succession of reverses but the inability of that great all-rounder, Amarsing, to play, has appreciably lowered their stock. The question that is on the lips of everybody is whether the Muslim team will be able to register the hat trick by winning the tournament for the third time running. The danger comes from the Europeans, who reinforced as they are by a battery of professionals, may register a cakewalk over their opponents, and thus retrieve their lost reputation.

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NIZAM NOT COMMITTED TO FEDERATION

Sir Akbar Denies Ruler's Visit To Calcutta Has Anything To Do With It

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 18.

The External Relations Committee desire to state in most unequivocal manner that no commitment whatsoever as regards accession has so far been made by His Exalted Highness' Government, observed Sir Akbar Hydari replying to a deputation which waited upon him on 18th instant. The deputation was led by Akbar Ali Khan which submitted a petition signed by certain influential public men of the State. In the course of the petition the signatories 'interalia' stated as follows: "In these days when the problem of Federation is under the consideration of the Government of Hyderabad and the ruling princes of Indian States, it is generally believed his Exalted Highness' visit to Calcutta is for the purpose of deciding the problem. For that reason the loyal subjects of this state respectfully request that you and your able colleagues may kindly submit to His Exalted Highness with your valuable support our petition that no decision as regard the problem of federation be taken until Government, according to the promise already made, have provided detailed information to their subjects that they may have an opportunity submitting their views for His Exalted Highness."

Sir Akbar Hydari after discussions with the deputation for about two hours made a lengthy reply.

In the course of his reply Sir Akbar said "I hear your request and will have it duly conveyed to our august Sovereign.

The object of your deputation concerns a sphere of work in which the constitutional affairs of the committee have for years been engaged and statement I have been authorised to make on behalf of the committee is as follows.

The Committee been made aware from time to time of the criticisms made in certain sections of local press and the federal scheme as such and the anti-attitude of the State in differ matters connected accession to it. While in general criticisms were largely based misapprehension the Committee, in particular, is much concerned to find that the attitude of His Exalted Highness' Government was being misrepresented. It was in order to dispel such misapprehensions and correct such misrepresentation that the Director of Information Bureau under general authority of the Government issued a series of the communications to certain local newspapers which should have served to remove many for doubts as they answered point to point many of the misgivings expressed. For example those communications denied categorically the suggestion that the state was sacrificing such insignia of Sovereignty as postage, currency, customs or such great assets as railways.

As a matter of fact the committee was surprised that such suggestions could be put forward in the face of the public declaration made at the time of the Round Table Conference by leader of the Hyderabad delegation.

Hyderabad has insisted upon provisions that will enable it, in the event of its joining the federation, to maintain intact in matters affecting the finance, such insignia as Nizam's Sovereingty as its own post offices stamps and currency and such sources revenue as its internal customs revenue and such fields of administration, even in subjects in which it may agree to federate, as the management and control of its own railway. And it is needless to say if Hyderabad does ultimately decide to enter into the larger life of the All-India Federation, its entry will not be obtained at the expense of that stability of its finances which been such a proud feature of His Exalted Highness' reign that statement still stands.

The Committee also desire to state in a most unequivocal manner that no commitment whatsoever as regard accession has so far been made by His Exalted Highness' Government.

The Committee are aware of the far reaching effects of Federation, and have all along themselves contemplated an invitation at the proper stage, well-informed opinion.

The Committee desire to state that His Exalted Highness' impending visit to Calcutta fixed six months ago has nothing whatsoever do with federal discussions.

The Committee are confident that when the ultimate stage is reached there will be no vital difference between the views of His Exalted Highness' Government and views of large majority of the well-wishers of this State. Sir Akbar for the assurance given

NEW THEATRES STUDIO NEWS

New Pictures

SOUND STUDIO NO. B. This Second Sound Studio is now complete and starting work therein is a question of days. The Equipment of this Sound Studio is most up-to-date. Most probably Hem Chunder's Picture's interior takes will be started here—No. I. Sound Studio being fully occupied by Nitin Bose's Double Version Picture "DIDI" (Bengali) and "The President" (Hindi).

* * * *

"DIDI" and "THE PRESIDENT": I was by chance present on the Studio a few days ago—and had the rare luck of witnessing the shooting of the "Death Scene" of the President of the Company. First I noticed a lady—the picture of desolation and misery—lecturing to the vacant Chairs of the Company Board Room. What was the matter? Was the Lady gone mad? Her voice gave out that She was Kamlesh Kumari, the President of the Mill and the elder Sister. Jagdish Sethi (as Doctor) was knocking at the door in a most excited manner. He suspected something—the President was going to die or what? I had the audacity to ask Nitin Bose what was the meaning of all this? In reply—I got only a slap on my right cheek! He had no time to answer questions during that climax. The President was dying and Nitin Bose was also dying to get the most thrilling shot of the Picture. The manner in which Kamlesh Kumari died, was more "death-like" than death itself! Chandravati followed Kamlesh Kumari for the same scene in Bengali—and she was most awfully beautiful in her acting—if you can call it "acting"—for my part I would call it the most "real death" I have seen in pictures. I had also the good luck to see a few scenes taken with Leila Desai and Saigal—the pair has combined in a very natural way and I can see from now on the big claps the pair will be favoured with by audiences both Bengali and Hindi. Bikram Nehar and Bhanoo Banerjee are fine on their pleasant roles—and it is useless shower any praise on Amer Mullick and Nawab for their performance. Durgadas Banerjee as Dr. Banerjee is nothing better than a Physician in life of at least 20 years' practice! From all I see and from all the modest experience I have about pictures—I can safely say—"DIDI" and "THE PRESIDENT"—are "some pictures" in the making. Wait till you see them.

* * * *

Hem Chunder is at the coalfields—taking the necessary shots for his coming pictures. Yusuf Mulji—the old cameraman, is there to help Hem Chunder. This is Hem's Second independent big picture and I note with delight that he is taking all possible care to make his next production as big a success, if not more, as Millionaire With Nazmul Hussain and Umasashi in the lead, Hem should have every reason to expect a big hit. There is a little child in Hem's story—I saw him the other day at the Studio—he seemed to me a born actor. I believe he will click! Hem will return most probably in a day or two and commence his shootings of the interiors immediately.

* * * *

I gathered from some of the executives of N. T. that they are going to prepare their line-up for 1937-38 and henceforth N. T. Pictures will be flashed in Shedule timings. It is really a news for all the innumerable N. T. fans all over India. Mr. P. N. Ray, the Production Chief has assured the Company of as many Productions a year as is humanly possible early 1937. I have every faith that if N. T. sets its mind to do something—it will surely be done. I am on the lookout and shall present my readers the details about N. T.'s line-up for next year very shortly.

* * * *

I met Barua last week. He looked worried. On enquiry I understood that he was busy putting some final touches here and there in "Maya"—which is going to be released at Chitra any moment. Some new idea has come to him and he was thinking if that can be utilised anywhere in "MAYA"—though it will cost a bit to the Producers New Theatres Ltd. But I know for certain that New Theatres keeps an open purse for all its Directors and Technicians so long as they spend for bettering things. I expect Barua will do all that is possible to make "MAYA" a glorious something both from the box-office and entertainment point of view.

INDIAN FILM PROGRESS

(Continued from page 31.)

vincial conferences, representatives of the provinces could be elected through these conferences and sent to the all India conference fully prepared with the particular problems of each province, instead of at present, first a few delegates coming from here and there with no definite programme of action. I cannot stress too much the value of organisation and co-operation I would feel flattered if it was from my province that the first provincial film conference should start the ball rolling in this direction.

CO-OPERATION.

Before closing I would like to mention the most important point of all and one which bears on this idea of co-operation. It is the criminal waste of money and material and the total lack of efficiency and organisation in our studios. In order to bring this point out clearly I would like to compare some facts. We have in India about 450 theatres showing Indian pictures and about 50 regular producing companies and a similar number of independent units. While in America there are over 15,000 theatres and eight big companies and about two dozen small and independent producing units. The seating capacity of a theatre in India on an average is not more than about 250 seats and the average rate of admission about six annas, as compared with America which has an average of about 1,000 seats to a theatre at the average rate of 25 cents a seat. These are approximate figures.

This enormous proportion of producing units to the theatres in our country is simply ridiculous. India to-day is the biggest importer of cheap recording equipments and no other cinema machinery in the world. All this money drains away a huge amount of finance from the industry which could be well utilised in better byways. Instead of so many ill and cheaply equipped studios scattered all over the country, if half a dozen of the most up-to-date huge studios with a dozen stages each were established say, three in Bombay Presidency, two in Bengal and two in South India and a similar number of laboratories in these centres and the studio space hired out to producers, the technique, of our films would not only improve, but much of valuable time and money saved and with one sweep we could create a taste among our educated classes. But this can be achieved only if all us who belong to the industry make a conscious determined effort to unite for the speedy advancement of India's motion picture industry."

"LIFE OF ALFRED NOBEL"

Universal has purchased the manuscript for a third important biographical film for the present season. The manuscript is the as yet unpublished novel by Ralf Bosser dealing with the life of Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish scientist who established the fund from which the Nobel Frizes are awarded each year. The novel, when published, will bear the title which Universal decides upon for its feature production which will be built along the opulent lines of Madame Curie, Pasteur and Anthony Adverse. Alfred Nobel was the inventor of dynamite and one of the most interesting men of his day. Upon his death he bequeathed a sum of dollars 9,000,000.—, the interest on which is distributed by his executors to the men or women who have during the year made the greatest contribution in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. The other biographical pictures are: 'Life of Madame Curie', written by her daughter as a vehicle for Irene Dunne, and the "Private Life of Sarah Bernhardt", by Basil Woon.

* * * *

Sally Eilers and James Dunn will again be teamed on the screen. Universal has just exercised an option it held on Miss Eilers and it has also put James Dunn under contract for several pictures. Miss Eilers is at present in England making a picture, while James Dunn has just returned from New Orleans where the location scenes of "Murder on the Mississippi" were shot

"THE ROAD BACK"

James Whale's first production under his new contract with Universal will be 'The Road Back' by Erich Maria Remarque. Universal officials and James Whale agree that world conditions at the present time give the production of 'The Road Back' particular significance. 'The Road Back' was originally run as a serialization in Collier's and then appeared as a little brown novel. The success of which was little short of the phenomenal sale of "All Quiet on the Western Front". Universal intended to produce it several years ago and at that time R. C. Sheriff made a remarkable adaptation and script for the story which will be used now. Decision to shelve it for the time being was made because of the excessive cost. Whale has always been anxious to make it. Preparations to make 'The Road Back' one of the year's most important picture will get under way immediately. During the next two months, the director will interview likely applicants for the parts of the half a dozen youths around whom 'The Road Back' will unfold its gripping story of post-war rehabilitation.

'It is my hope that 'The Road Back' will uncover not one but several movie stars of the future', Whale declared. 'I expect it to be the biggest Universal production of the year, and, in view of the current unrest throughout the world, a picture which will have International significance."

* * * *

There is a rumour that Amar Mullick is going to direct a three-reel comedy very soon. It may not be known to the readers that the Short-Comedy "Mandir-Ki" which is now on the screen at Rupabani with Bejoya was directed by Amar Mullick and the whole thing—right from the scenario and dialogue writing to the printing was done in a little less than 24 hours time!

Mrs. Venubai Devasthali, the well-known Radio Star, will sing at the All-Bombay Karnatak Day celebration at the Blavatsky Lodge this afternoon.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS

Nagpur Municipality Urges B. N. R. Agent Reinstatement Of Workers

NAGPUR, December 19.

By twenty votes against three, the Nagpur Municipality passed this morning a resolution, sympathising with the Bengal Nagpur Railway strikers. The resolution further congratulated them on their brave and peaceful fight for the redress of their grievances. It urged the Agent of the Railway to restore 'status quo' of the workers of the Adra District by reinstating the 1,100 discharged workmen and holding an enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. P M. Naidu (Congress) also urged the citizens to inaugurate a Relief Fund. Only a solitary member spoke against the resolution.—United Press.

'LIBERAL' CENTRE AT AHMEDABAD

Prof. M. D. Altekar of the Western India National Liberal Association visited Ahmedabad early this week to ascertain the possibilities of starting a Liberal centre in that town.

Khan Bahadur Chahewala, a well-known Liberal of the city called a meeting of prominent citizens to meet him at the Hemabhai Institute on Tuesday last at which several prominent Liberals attended and took part in the discussion.

Ultimately, it was decided to inaugurate a Liberal Centre in Ahmedabad. Prominent among those who have joined the new Association are Sir Byramji Nanavati, Mr. Daulatram Shah, Mr. Cama Shet Nagindas and Mr. Desai.

VICEROY AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Dec. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Marchioness of Linlithgow, daughters and staff arrived at Calcutta this morning at 10-34. Their arrival which was public was signalised by the booming of guns from Fort William. On alighting at Howrah Station, their Excellencies were received by the Governor of Bengal, who introduced prominent officials present on the platform to the Viceroy. After inspecting the guards of honour furnished by Regulars as well as the Auxiliary Forces, their Excellencies drove in State to Belvedere at Alipore, through routes lined by troops. A large crowd watched the Viceregal procession.—United Press.

Dadoba Turkhud

Centenary Of Marathi Scholar

Bombay is just now celebrating the centenary of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudkar's great publication "The Marathi Grammar".

Born in 1814, late Mr. Turkhudkar, while yet a student in the Elphinstone High School compiled and published the famous work, the first of its kind in Marathi, which is even to-day recognised as the final authority on the subject.

His scholarly habits, integrity and zeal for the progress of his country soon placed him in positions of responsibility and earned for him recognition of high Government officials.

He was responsible for the educational training of the Nawab of Jowrah in Malwa; he was Superintendent of Government Schools in Maharashtra, later was appointed Deputy-Collector and Magistrate and was for some time in the services of the Gaikwad.

Below is produced a short sketch of this great scholar-administrator's life:—

(By B. E. TURKHUD, J.P.).

It is indeed an uphill task to review within the small compass of an article, a crowded life such as Dadoba lived during the last century. It was a life full of sensational events and intense unrest.

Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudker's ancestors hailed from "Turkhud" a village in Bassein. He was born in Bombay on 9th May 1814 and died in 1882. He first joined the Education Department of the Government of Bombay, then became Executive Deputy Collector, Ahmadnagar, was for some time Professor of Sanskrit in the Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Madressa, Bombay, and then a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

While yet a student and monitor in the Elphinstone Institution Mr. Dadoba compiled and published a large Grammar of the Marathi language; previous to this there had been no such Grammar. With the help of Nana Narayen Shimpi he also published a Marathi Atlas.

As the vernaculars were the only media through which instruction was then imparted in all the Government schools in the mofussil, these works of Mr. Dadoba were considered as a great public boon.

Both from their novelty as well as utility, they soon attracted the attention of Mr. W. Wathen, then Chief Secretary to Government, who as a mark of his appreciation of the labours of Mr. Dadoba, presented him with books valued at Rs. 300/- besides subscribing for a large number of copies of his Grammar and Atlas. The former of these works has since been greatly improved and enlarged. It was then largely used in the Government High Schools and Colleges.

Even to-day in spite of numerous recent writers of Marathi Grammar, Scholars and Authors still acknowledge the superiority of Dadoba's Grammar and place him on a par with 'Panini".

Tutor To Nawab

About the beginning of the year 1837 Mr. Dadoba was appointed as English Tutor to H. H. the late Ghous Mohammad Khan the then young Nawab of Jowrah, in Malwa with whom he remained for three years.

Mr. Dadoba in discharging his duty as a Tutor to the young Nawab, took particular care to instil into his mind sound moral principles

The result of such training proved highly satisfactory and was borne testimony to, by the Rev. Dr. quently visited Jowrah when the Nawab had come to administer the affairs of the State himself.

Teacher In First English School

In 1841 the then newly organised Board of Education appointed Mr. Dadoba as Master of the New English School at Surat, which was the first to be established in that province.

The following gentlemen who subsequently held high Government posts received their elementary education in English in this School—Mr. Kandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer Bombay, Mr. Makandrai Manirai, 1st grade Native Judge at Surat, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas who subsequently rose to the position of the High Court Judge, Bombay (First time an Indian was appointed) and Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, Deputy Educational Inspector and many others.

Successor To Prof. Bal Gangadhar Shastri

After the death of the well-known learned Professor the late Bal Gangadhar Shastri Mr. Dadoba in 1846 was appointed to succeed him as Director of the Normal Class which was then organised for the purpose of training efficient vernacular school-masters.

After the dissolution of the normal Class, Mr. Dadoba was appointed as Superintendent of the Government schools in the Deccan and Konkan. There were then upwards of 200 schools, scattered over a large expanse of territory from the Khandesh to the Southern Maratha country and from Tarapore near Damaun to Vengooria. All these schools were visited, inspected and reported upon by Dadoba alone.

Deputy Collector And Magistrate

In 1852, when the appointments of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates were, for the first time, created in this Presidency, the Board of Education in recognition of the services of Mr. Dadoba, strongly recommended him to the favourable notice of Government. On this recommendation he was appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar; and subsequently in 1856 was, at his own request, transferred temporarily to Tannah. On this occasion at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Ahmednagar, Mr Dadoba was presented with an Address written in Maratni and English.

Towards the end of the year 1857 the wild and plundering tribes of the Bhils and Ramoosees, yielding to the temptations of the time began to create trouble in the hilly tracts north and west of Ahemadnagar.

In a conflict with these people Captain J. Henry then Superintendent of Police was shot dead and also a few men of his corps.

The news of Captain Henry's death created a great sensation in all these districts and to add to the disquietude and difficulties of the time, the Moharam approached.

The civil authorities apprehended great danger; the Collector Mr. Fraser Tytler expressed his wish to Dadoba to have as a precautionary measure the whole of the cash in the Collector's treasury removed to the Fort for its safe custody; but Dadoba strongly advised the Collector against such a step being taken lest it should be misconstrued by men of evil designs.

Mr. Dadoba in order to inspire general confidence which was then weakening, undertook of his own accord to patrol the whole town along on horseback at night during the continuance of the Moharam—a duty which strictly—appertained to the police rather than to him as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Immediately afterwards it was thought necessary to put into operation Act XXVIII of 1857 (an Act for disarming the populace) and Mr. Dadoba was unexpectedly selected for the performance of this unpleasant duty.

He was ordered to disarm and disperse the Bhils numbering some thousands who were reported to have bivouacked in the hilly tracts not far from the Taluka towns of Parnair and Wassoonada under a leader named Puthaji Nalque.

Mr. Dadoba cheerfully obeyed the Collector's order, and in his capacity as Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, unaccompanied by any policeman repaired alone to the spot where the Bhils had gathered and by pacific and earnest advice, accompanied by a firm determination to maintain order, induced them into dispersing and repairing to their respective homes and surrendering their weapons.

Having thus accomplished the heavy task to the satisfaction of all concerned Mr. Dadoba had a further duty to perform, viz., the securing of arms and weapons of all description of the peaceful rvots and inhabitants of the Taluka of Parnair and Saroor and the Pettas of Wassoonda and Kolegaon.

With Gaikwad

About the end of the year 1867, the late Khanderao Maharaj Gaikwad who had known Mr. Dadoba for many years invited him to Baroda, and took him on the staff of the Durbar, with a solemn assurance that the allowance which he would fix would be continued to him hereditarily. Mr. Dadoba, however, remained but one year in Baroda.

The late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudker, a distinguished Educationist, the Centenary of whose "Grammar in Marathi" is being celebrated in Bombay.

Case Against "Tarun Karnatak" Editor Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Dec. 19.

The criminal complaint filed by Vaidya Halasikar against Mr. L. S. Patil, Editor of "Tarun Karnatak" local Kanarese daily, in the Resident Magistrate's court for publishing an alleged defamatory article was withdrawn yesterday as the editor, Patil, apologised to the complainant in the presence of the Court.

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KEEN CONTEST IN BIHAR

318 Candidates For 131 Local Assembly Constituencies

PATNA, Dec. 19.

Nominations for the forthcoming elections to the Bihar Legislative Assembly have been completed. The total number of seats in the Bihar Legislative Assembly is 152. For two of these seats no candidate has yet been nominated; 19 seats have been filled without contest; and, for the remaining 131 seats there are altogether 318 duly nominated candidates.

The total number of general seats is 93, including 15 reserved for members of the scheduled castes and 7 reserved for representatives of the backward tribes.

Eleven of these seats, including 9 of those reserved for the scheduled castes, have been filled without contest. For the remaining 82 General seats there are 189 duly nominated candidates.

The total number of Muslim seats is 39, and they are all filled by single-member constituencies.

Two of these seats have been filled without contest, the names of the elected candidates being Mr. Muhammad Shafi, North-east Darbhanga Rural; Moulvi Shaikh Fazlur Rahman, North-west Kishanganj Rural.

For the remaining 37 Muhammadan seats there are 99 duly nominated candidates.

WOMEN'S SEATS

As for the women seats, Lady Imam has been returned unopposed for the single seat allotted to Mahomedan women. Three seats have been allotted to non-Muhammadan women to one of which Srimati Sharda Kumari Debi has already been returned unopposed. There are two candidates for each of the other two seats.

Mr. A. M. Hayman has been returned unopposed to the only seat allotted to Anglo-Indian community.

Two seats have been allotted to Europeans. From the Chota Nagpur constituency Mr. J. Richmond has been returned without opposition. No candidate was nominated by the Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur constituency, and that constituency has been called upon a second time to elect a member. The fresh date fixed for nomination expired yesterday.

There are three candidates for the single seat allotted to Indian Christian community.

There are four seats in all for Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting. Mr. S. A. Roberts has been returned unopposed from the Indian Mining Association constituency. Three candidates have been nominated by the Indian Mining Federation constituency. Two candidates have been nominated by the Bihar Chamber of Commerce Constituency. The Bihar Painters' Association constituency failed to nominate any candidate, and has been called upon a second time to elect a member. The fresh date fixed for nomination in this constituency expired yesterday.

LANDHOLDERS' SEATS

There are four Landholders' Constituencies, each of which returns one member. Three of these constituencies have nominated two candidates apiece, and the fourth has nominated four candidates.

Three seats have been allotted to Labour. At the forthcoming elections these seats will be filled from non-union Labour constituencies. From the Monghyr cum Jamalpur "Factory" Labour Constituency Babu Harendra Bahadur Chandra has been returned unopposed. The other two constituencies have nominated two and four candidates respectively.

Two candidates one of whom is Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, have been nominated for the University seat.—United Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM C. P.

Sardar Patel Sanctions Nominations

TANJORE, Dec. 19.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, has sanctioned the following nominations for C. P.:

(1) Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale; Nagpur City (Women's Constituency); (2) Dr. N. B. Khare, Nagpur City (Kampte Urban); (2) Dr. R. S. Akre, Nagpur (Umrer), (Rural); (4) Mr. A. N. Udhoji, Ramtek (Rural); (5) Mr. Chatrubhujbhai Jasani, Nagpur (Bhandara Urban); (6) S. B. Palsole, Bhandara-Sakoli (Rural); (7) M. B. Joglekar, Gondia (Rural); (8) T. J. Kedar, Arvi (Rural); (9) Seth Pookharaj Kochar, Wardha-Highanghat (Rural). (10) Seth Khusal Chand Khayanchi, Wardha-Chanda (Urban); (11) Narayana Balaji, Neral-Gadchiroli-Sironcha (Rural); (12) N. Y. Deotale, Wardha (Rural); (13) Baikulal Chandak, Seonal-Katol (Rural); (14) P. M. Naidu, Trade Union, (Labour, Nagpur); (15) Chaganlal Bharuka, (Commerce), (C. P. Scheduled castes); (16) N. Katangale, Bhandara-Sakoli (Rural); (17) Nanu Hira Gajbhiye, Chandra-Brahmapuri (Rural).—A.P.

BENGAL NOMINATION SURPRISES

CALCUTTA, December 19.

Scrutiny of nomination papers for the election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly was held today throughout the Province.

In Calcutta constituencies, besides Mr. Sarat Bose, acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal leader, who have been declared elected uncontested, Mr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, have been returned unopposed from the University Constituency and Indian Chambers' Constituency respectively.

WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCY.

In Calcutta Women Constituency, Miss Mira Dutt Gupta, Vice-Principal of the Vidyasagar College (Ladies Section), who is a Congress nominee will be opposed by Miss Jyotir Moyee Ganguly, ex-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation. For two seats for the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, three candidates are contesting including Sir Hari Shanker Paul, Mayor and President of the National Chamber and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar.

In the Presidency Division Municipal Constituency, Doctor Nalinakshya Sanyal, Congress nominee, is opposed by Mr. N. K. Basu, sitting Member and Leader of Opposition in the last Council.—United Press.

DR. DIXIT TO OPPOSE CONGRESS CANDIDATE

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, December 19.

Dr. Dixit, candidate for Surat District General Constituency, who submitted his nomination paper yesterday to the Collector has withdrawn his nomination paper by applying to the Hazur Mamlatdar this noon and he will stand only for Surat City and Rander General Constituency against Congress candidate Dr. C. I. Ghia.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL AT FAIZPUR OPENED

(Continued from page 44.)

equipped the hospital with every possible emergency requisites. The Bengal Chemical, The Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, The Zandu Pharmaceutical and other well-known companies have provided medicines and dressings. Messrs Bhole and Co., through Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, have provided the hospital requisites free of charge.

The Bengal Immunity Company has given injection requisites to the hospital free of cost. The hospital is situated in two big huts and the nursing department has been entrusted to Mrs. Nirmalabai Talvelkar, who will start work from the 18th instant.

Drs. Koranne, Chandratre, Kulkarni and Joshi worked on the 15th instant and rendered medical help to nearly 50 patients.

The Amoulance Corps from Burhanpur with a doctor and 12 volunteers is arriving on the 23rd instant.

MORE CONGRESS CANDIDATES ELECTED UNOPPOSED

Women's And Labour Seats Capture In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, December 18.

To-day being the day of nominations for the various constituencies of the Bombay Legislature, there was a rush of candidates. For one seat in the city (non-Mahomedan) constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, there were three candidates, two Congressmen and one Independent. For the three seats in the Rural non-Mahomedan constituency, there were five candidates, three Congressmen and two Independent. For the two seats in the Upper Council, there were four candidates, two Congressmen and two Independent.

For one seat in the Women's City Constituency, there was only one Congress candidate Mrs. Vijayagauri Kanuga who will be declared elected unopposed. For the two seats from the Textile Labour Association Constituency, there are two Congress candidates who will be declared elected unopposed.—A.P.

CONGRESS ELECTION DRIVE IN PUNJAB

REWARI, December 17.

Pundit Shri Ram Sharma, Congress candidate for the Punjab Assembly, accompanied by Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., arrived here.

A largely attended public meeting was held under the presidency of Pundit Jagdish Chandra. Lala Sham Lal in the course of his address said that the Congress was the only party which could give a strong fight to the Government. He related his own experiences of the Legislative Assembly, where the bureaucracy was defeated so many times. He appealed to the voters to support the candidate Pundit Shri Ram Sharma, as the latter was a tried Congressman and would uphold the pledge of Congress in the Assembly.—United Press.

CONGRESS NOMINEE RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD: Dec. 19.

Sjt. Laxmidas Mangaldas Srikant, Congress nominee, has been elected uncontested from the Dohad-Jhalod Non-Mohamedan Constituency For Godhra, Kalal and Halal Non ; Mahomedan Constituency (two seats) Sjt. Vamanrao Mukadam (Congress), Sjt. Manekla Gandhi (Congress), Sjt Manilal Mehta (against Congress), Sjt. Moti Chuthia (against Congress) have filed nominations.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Leaves For Faizpur

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who had been staying in Bombay after the recent meeting of the Congress Working Committee, left for Faizpur by the Allahabad Express on Saturday morning.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS HIS LAND POLICY

(Continued from page 44.)

think in terms of a democratic solution, that is the majority of the people deciding.

I have laid my views before the people as I think I have every right to do, in order to make them think over this urgent and important problem. We cannot solve it now because we have not the power to do so. But it is right that we should think about it as it cannot be ignored.

If the A.I.C.C. think that I am not entitled to give my own views on this, in my capacity as Congress President, it is for them to say so and it will be for me then to decide what I should do".—United Press.

JAWAHAR TO REACH FAIZPUR ON TUESDAY

ALLAHABAD, December 19.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has slightly changed his programme regarding his departure to Faizpur. He will now leave Allahabad on December 22nd morning, reaching Faizpur the same night.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., Mrs. Kripalani, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit and Mrs. Pundit will accompany Jawaharlal Nehru to Faizpur.—United Press.

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It is a pleasure to smoke GOLDEN'S NAVY CUT cigarettes! NAVY CUT cigarettes satisfy—they cannot harm a sensitive throat and they last longer! A tin of 50 costs only five annas.

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ANNAS 5 FOR 50

Mine Explosion Claims 208 Victims?

Remote Chance Of Underground Persons Being Alive

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

Latest official information about the Poidih mines explosions indicates that, as a result of the efforts made, last night, one shaft was partially cleared and a bucket apparatus was fitted, by means of which four officials descended the shaft.

They found evidence of the great violence and the presence of inflammable gases.

Rescue operations are being continued, but the possibility of any of the persons who were underground, when the explosion took place, being alive, is reported to be small.

A check of the registers, unfortunately, indicates that the number of persons involved in the disaster is probably 208.—United Press.

Severity Of Explosion

ASANSOLE, Dec. 19.

Further details of the colliery explosion show that, yesterday's tragedy in the Poidih Colliery was one of the most appalling in the history of mining disasters in India.

The explosion which was heard from miles around, blew two bodies out of the mine shaft, which is 730 feet deep. Three men whose mutilated bodies were discovered are believed to be the bellman, bankman and another coolie.

As the explosion wrecked the winding gear in both shafts, rescue work was delayed. As a matter of fact, although the explosion took place at 11 yesterday morning, it was not until late last night, that first rescue party could start down the shaft. But before the rescue party went down, it was made sure that poisonous gas was not active. Uptil the time of wiring (2 p.m.), no new facts are disclosed to dispel the gloomy apprehension of yesterday about the loss of 154 lives including that of the European Manager Mr. E. Dobbs.

The recent mine disasters in India include: (1) June 1935 Bagdigi Colliery explosion, when 19 were killed and many injured; (2) July 1935, Jotiabad Colliery explosion, when 62 were killed and fourteen injured; (3) January 1936, Loyabad Colliery explosion when 37 were killed and 23 injured; (4) July 1936, Adajai Colliery explosion, when five were killed, including two European officers and two Indian officers and (5) September 1936, Nilupathra subsidence, when two were killed.—United Press.

Rescue Operations Continue But Not Much Likelihood Of Saving Many

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

A Government of India 'Communique' says:—

As a result of the efforts made last night, one shaft was partially cleared and, by means of a special apparatus, four officials descended the shaft. They found evidence of great violence and the presence of inflammable gases.

Rescue operations are being continued, but the possibility of any persons who were underground when the explosion occurred being alive is reported to be small.

A check of the registers, unfortunately, indicates that the number of persons involved in the disaster is, probably, 208.—A. P.

PICTURES WHICH INDIA RESENTS

Sethna-Hutchinson Parley

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society of India and some other members of the Society, had a talk with Mr. Walter J. Hutchinson, the General Foreign Manager of the Twentieth Century Fox, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday morning.

The talk centred round the question of foreign film producers constructing theatres in India, misrepresentation of India through the film and other matters.

At the outset, Sir Phiroze cleared the misapprehension that the Society was opposed to the import of foreign films, and assured Mr. Hutchinson that quality pictures, either from America or England, were found to have their legitimate share of the Indian market, at any time.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Adverting to the policy of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers, to construct their own theatres in this country, Sir Phiroze observed that it was an unjustifiable inroad on the Exhibition branch of the Indian film industry, and that it was not in the interests of the foreign film producers themselves, to antagonise Indian sympathies in this respect. Mr Hutchinson thought that, probably, none of the other American producers were contemplating construction of theatres in different countries of the world, as the M.-G.-M. He also pointed out how the M.-G.-M. also possessed cinema houses in some of the European countries. "This," Mr. Hutchinson observed, "is indeed a short-sighted policy that tends to antagonise the interests of Exhibitors. I am sure American producers on the whole are aware of Indian opinion in this matter."

Then, Sir Phiroze Sethna drew the attention of Mr. Hutchinson to the gross misrepresentation of India in some of the foreign films. He said that it was reported that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, some years ago, took objection to the representation of a Japanese as a villain in some of the American pictures as a result of which an Indian was substituted in his place. "Bengal Lancers," "India Speaks" and "Kid Millions" were some of the other pictures that India resented very much.

HUTCHINSON'S PROMISE.

At this juncture, another member of the Society pointed out, how, due to the agitation of Indians in Germany, ten years back, such a practice was totally discontinued in German films.

Mr. Hutchinson agreed with the views of the Society in this matter, and promised to do his best in America, to stop such misrepresentation.

Finally, Sir Phiroze Sethna requested Mr. Hutchinson to convey the views of the Indian film industry to the American Industry, in general, and to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America Inc., in particular. He fervently hoped that mutual cooperation and goodwill between the industries of both the countries, would continue to their mutual advantage.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUPPORT TO B. N. RLY. STRIKERS

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), writes:—

A meeting of Bombay workers was held on Thursday evening at Laibaug Maidan (Parel Road) under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) in order to express sympathy with B. N. Railway strikers. Messrs S. P. Ehise was in chair. Messrs Risbad, Kulkarni, Vaidya, and Bhatkar, urged the organisation of railway workers to encounter the nationwide Railway "axe" an All-India General Strike on railways being the only way out of the situation. Mr. Nimbkar appealed to the workers to muster strong at the Bombay Textile Conference in March 1937 and to strengthen their Union as the only bulwark against exploitation.

Then the president put to vote the resolution expressing sympathy and support to B. N. Railway strikers as also the Cawnpore strikers of the Flex Co., and protesting against the severe sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment upon Mr. Sunderayya, the Madras Socialist Leader. It was passed unanimously.

B. N. R. STRIKE SPREADS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Intimation has been received here that the B. N. R. strike has affected Kamptee, Kalama and Gondia railway stations where workmen have downed tools.

SHRADHANAND JAYANTI CELEBRATION

26 Hindu Organizations Join In Effort To Make It A Success

NEW DELHI, December 18.

A representative meeting of all local Hindu organisations convened by the All-India Shradhanand Trust was held yesterday at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Chavari Bazaar, under the presidentship of Mr. L. Narain Dutt, to chalk out the programme of the Shradhanand Balidan Jayanti celeorations and to devise ways and means to make it a success. The meeting was represented by 26 representatives of different organisations who are keen to celebrate the Balidan Jayanti in a manner befitting the memory of the great martyr.

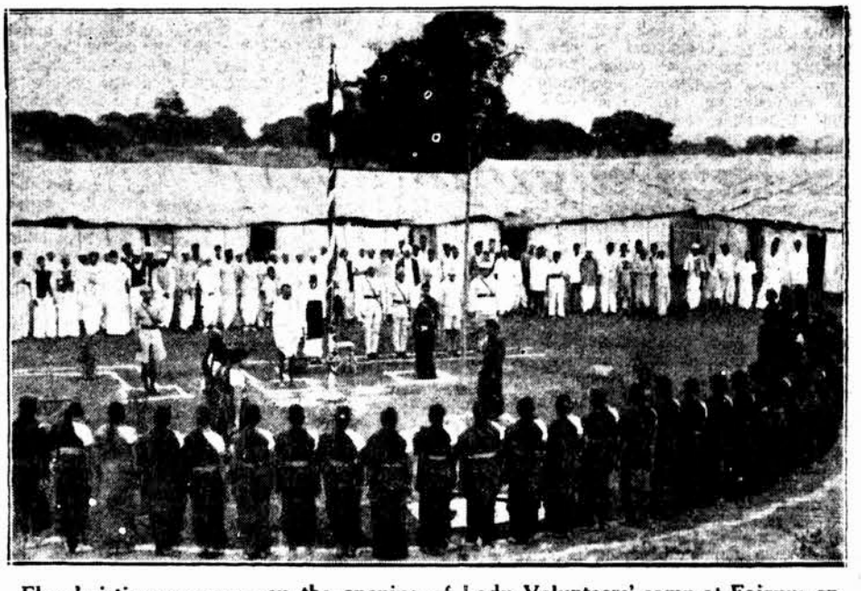
Lectures on the life and mission of the Swami in rural and urban areas of the Delhi province, Poets' Conference, procession, and public meetings on the Balidan Day form special features of the programme. The Jayanti celebrations will commence on the 22nd instant and will last till the 31st instant, the Balidan Day.—United Press.

POLISH-RUMANIAN ENTENTE?

Foreign Minister's Visit To Warsaw Regarded As A Friendly Gesture

WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

Immediately after the change of government in Rumania, the new Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Antonescu accompanied by the new Rumanian Ambassador at Warsaw, paid an official visit to Warsaw. The real object of this visit is unknown, though it is supposed that recent events in Europe are gradually throwing most of the East European States with Poland, and the visit of Mr. M. Antonescu is only a friendly gesture to Poland on the part of Rumania. His Majesty the King of Rumania, Carol II, is expected to visit Warsaw by the end of January next. The Chief of the Military Staff of Rumania is also expected at Warsaw very soon.—United Press.



Flag hoisting ceremony on the opening of Lady Volunteers' camp at Faizpur on Wednesday.

PUNJAB JOURNALISTS' PARTY WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS AT DHARIWAL.

First row (sitting from left to right):—Mr. Vir Indar ("Pratap"), Mr. Ranbir Singh ("Milap"), Mr. Macfarran ("Civil & Military Gazette"), Mr. A. C. Bali ("Tribune"), G. V. Lewis Esq., (Managing Director, New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal), Mr. R. S. Fairley, (Manager), Mr. D. R. Dutt (Asst. Director, Information Bureau), Mr. J. N. Sahni "(National Call"), Mr. Roome ("Civil and Military Gazette"), Mr. F. H. Vincent ("Daily Herald").

CASTE TYRANNY IN CALICUT

8-Year Harijan Child Branded For Playing With High Caste Children

CALICUT, (By Mail.)

An incident of caste tyranny in which an 8-years-old Harijan boy was punished for daring to play with some higher caste children, is reported from Amayur village near Pattambi.

It appears that a young Harijan child aged 8, son of a Harijan woman named Nettl, used to play sometimes with caste Hindu children of his age in the village.

One day last week a prominent Nair caught him at play and, it is alleged, tied his hands together and branded him with a red-hot iron. He further got the helpless mother and the boy evicted from the little hut in which they were living.

Taking the child, the woman was leaving the place for an unknown destination, when a kindly Nair gentleman gave her a small hut in his own compound to live in. He further caused the matter to be brought to the notice of the police.—United Press.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN U. P.

POONA Dec. 19.

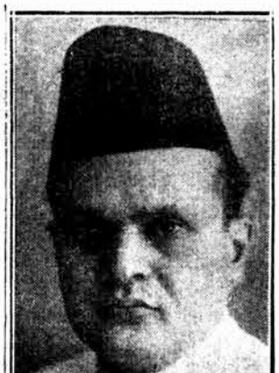
Associated with thunderstorms, there has been fairly wide-spread rain in United Provinces and local rain in East Central India. Widespread thunderrain has also fallen in South Madras, while a few falls are reported from North Madras Coast. A western disturbance is apparently affecting North West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Muktesar one and a half inches; Bahraich, Roorkee, Mussoorie, Cuddalore, Kodaikanal, Mangalore and Coonoor one each.

Forecast:—Wide-spread thunderrain is likely to recur in South Madras and a few thundershowers will occuur in Mysore and North Madras coast. Thunderstorms will also occur locally in United Provinces and extend in central parts of the country. Scattered showers are also likely in North West Frontier Provinces. Kashmir, Bihar. A few dust or thunderstorms may also occur in and around East Rajputana.—A. P.

Bears driven down from the Anatolia mountains by snow attacked two woodmen, tore their axes from their hands, and used them as weapons. Both men died from their injuries.

Another man died of fright after he was set upon by a bear while he was cutting wood in the forest.



Mr. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, who has won for the Congress the East India Cotton Association seat in the Legislative Assembly, Bombay. He is a director of the East India Association and President of the Cotton Merchants' Muccadams' Association.

EDUCATING THE ELECTORATE

Sheikhupura Congress Committee Arranges Political "Diwans".

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 19.

The local Congress Committee has arranged a series of political diwans (meeting) in various parts of the District in order to enlighten the electorate regarding the real issues facing the nation and their duty towards the country and the Congress. A large number of posters calling upon the voters to reserve their votes for the Congress candidates are being distributed.—United Press.

Fire At Lucknow Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

What might have been a disaster was promptly averted by the plucky use of chemical fire extinguishers on Saturday afternoon. It was just after dusk that a fire was noticed on the top of the No. 10 pavilion. An alarm was raised by the neighbouring stall-holders, there was a stampede. Before the fire-engine could arrive the staff or the stall concerned courageously went up and used the chemical fire extinguishers and extinguished the fire within a few minutes.

BACKWARD CLASS EDUCATION IN C. P.

Govt. Appoint District Committees

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Education) have constituted committees composed of officials and non-officials in five districts with the object of promoting the education of the Backward Classes in the province. The Committees will collect information, keep in touch with the existing organisations working in this direction and also render financial help to deserving students in such institutions.

Rev. Father Verrier Elwin of Karanja is one of the members of the Mandala District Committee. The other four Committees are in Balaghat and Chanda, in C.P. and Amraoti and Akola in Berar. —A. P.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF DADOBA'S GRAMMAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya the following programme has been arranged to celebrate the centenary of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudkar's Grammar.

Sunday 20th December, at 9 a.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon:—President: Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, M. A. Speakers: Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Editor, "Subodh Patrika", Mr. J. R. Ajgaoker, Mr. Bhaskerao V. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., Mrs. Rukmanibai Kavatkar,, Head Mistress, Municipal Schools.

Monday, 21st December, at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon.—President: Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.B. Speakers: Prof. K. G. Datar, M.A., Elphinstone College, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, B.A., Superintendent, Municipal Schools, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Sohani, (Rajaram Mohanroy School), Mr. Shripad K. Naik.

On all the three days, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, will read portions of the summary of the opinions received from the teachers and Marathi writers and authors on Dadoba's grammar.

All the above meetings are being held under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.

On the 24th of this month, a programme has been arranged at village Turkhad at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Samant, Founder, ex-Principal, Bassein High School.

There will be an exhibition of all the publications by the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhadkar

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

Prepared For Honourable Compromise With E. I. Cotton Association

Rivalry between the Shri Mahajan Association and the East India Cotton Association, and the dropping of the Bill sponsored by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, which if it had been passed would have made transactions in the hall of the Mahajan Association a criminal offence, were referred to by Mr. Chatrabhuj Devchand, president of the Mahajan Association, in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Association this afternoon.

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report Mr. Devchand congratulated the Association on its coming out with flying colours in its contest with the East India Cotton Association.

He recounted the events leading to the withdrawal of the Bill in the Bombay Council, "Thanks to the just and sympathetic attitude of the members of the Legislative Council, of the European Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, no less than to the just detachment of the Government."

He also stated that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had offered to mediate between the contestants. The Mahajan Association was prepared for an honourable compromise which would secure unitary control of trade on the one hand and the continued existence of the Association on the other.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Devchand also said that the suits filed by the Association against the "Times of India" and Mr. Ratilal Thakkar claiming damages for defamation, had resulted in a complete vindication of the Association since the allegations were unconditionally withdrawn.

Finally, Mr. Devchand thanked Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, who was their counsel for six years and Mr. Maniar, the secretary of the Association, for the services rendered by them to the Association.

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY

DHARWAR (By Mail).

Mr. M. Govardhanarao, Publicity Secretary Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association issues the following:

As has already been announced the Sexcentenary Celebrations of the foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire will be inaugurated at Hampi, (near Hospet Bellary District) on the 25th December.

Certain centres like Poona, Mysore and Coimbatore have arranged to have local celebration in honour of the Empire. In order to secure uniformity I have hereby to advise that 20th December be observed as an All-India day for the Sexcentenary celebration day, on which meetings should be held and speeches made eulogising the cultural service rendered by Vijayanagara Empire.

A report of such meetings should please be sent to the Vijayanagara Empire Sexcentenary Association, Dharwar.

GONORRHOEA

CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

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Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

ROY HIGGINS SADDLES A TREBLE

Veteran Jockey Rides Two Winners

The racing at Mahaluxmi on Saturday was of a very open nature. If most of the fields ru'ed small, wagering was always brisk and backers more than held their own through the programme.

Roy Higgins again had a most successful afternoon, for he turned out three winners. The Australian had the distinction of saddling the winners of the two cup events and has appropriated all the prizes of note since the campaign started.

It was pleasing to see the colours of Mr. Diamond to the fore. Titanium carried the red and blue jacket with prominence in the race for the Western India Cup and when Reform ran away with the spoils in the Stetchworth Plate, the Jewish, owner's joy was complete.

There was also a double for H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla when Bosway and Mr. Pip in the familiar purple and cream jacket won their respective races.

Dillon had a great day in the saddle with four winnings successes. He might have had five if Amir had not been disqualified in the Mahaluxmi Plate, wherein he shared the honours with Advocate.

Steve Donoghue, the famous English jockey, under agreement this season to H. H. Maharajah of Rajpipla, made an excellent beginning. He was seen to great advantage on Bosway and Mr. Pip, both of whom he induced to score during the afternoon. The veteran jockey can still ride a rigorous finish and is bound to have a big following from now on.

Making all his own running, Titanium, the best backed in Western India Cup race won this well endowed event for Mr. Diamond. Pin Money made a great bid to get on terms with the winner, but the son of Heroic won with something to spare, though the official verdict was only a head. One of the disappointments of the race was Count Ito who finished among the beaten brigade. That once useful mare Tolerate—greatly fancied here—broke down through the race and it is hardly likely that she will ever run again.

Masquerader put up a splendid performance in the Craven Stakes in which he beat Himat and Karaway. Jointly owned by Capt. and Mrs. Goldsmith, this four-year old gelding son of Highlorn II has yet to reach his best. Bachelors Bard for a horse greatly fancied ran a poor race and Redress, the public choice, was obviously in one of her worst moods for she refused to line up, lost nearly half a furlong and gave her numerous backers no run for their money.

A ready backing for Grianeog made him a warm favourite for the Stewards Cup and he proceeded to justify this confidence by winning from pillar to post with the big impost of 9-7 in the saddle. Perrier again ran with notable stoutness to play the role of runner-up and Coeur Brule, a good-looking son of Tapin, finished resolutely to fill a minor placing after being the last to leave the barrier.

Rajpipla owned horses won both divisions of the Bathurst Plate. Bosway scored narrowly from Kirkibost and owed his success to the vigorous handling of his pilot. Mr. Pip accounted for Sundown and six others in Division II.

Showing notable improvement King of France slammed the opposition in the Bath Plate wherein Oasis, Bertha and Fighting Force absorbed the bulk of the betting.

Reform did not experience much difficulty in winning the Stetchworth Plate. Dillon pushed him into the lead soon after the start and he won in the easiest possible manner from Aziza. In a thrilling duel for the Mahaluxmi Plate Amir and Advocate passed the post locked together. The verdict—a dead heat was the correct one, but a subsequent objection against Amir for boring upheld and the race awarded to Advocate. The best-backed here, Wardat Saamarra, gave a doleful display finishing last of eleven runners.

Thousand Dollars repeated a recent winning performance on taking the Bushire Plate wherein he had Saad Nazam, Bani Tamim and several others beaten for speed. Lady Cleopatra, who was installed favourite, ran a poor sort of race and could never reproduce the gallops that brought her a readily gained success a week ago in similar company.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners. once. 7lbs., oftener. 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4lbs

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's THOUSAND DOLLARS, 8-13, Dillon 1
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM, 8-13, Read .. 2
H. H. Mahajara of Kolhapur's BANI TAMIM, 8-6, Britt .. 3
Madame Neim's CLEOPATRA. 9-6, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Jodhpur 8-6.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, and 1-1/2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second. Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. B. D. Chawan's ADVOCATE, 8-4, Gethin 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AMIR, 9-0, Dillon 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING, 9-4, Oonid 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL, 8-13, Britt 4

Won by dead heat, 2 lengths and 1 length.

First tote paid Rs. 82 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 40 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE BATH PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE, 8-7, W. Sibbritt .. 1
Mr. A. Higgins' OASIS, 9-4, Marrable 2
Capt. T. G. Atherton's BERTHA, 9-1, S. Donoghue 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE, 9-3, Read 4

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 1/2 length and 4 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOSWAY. 7-11, S. Donoghue 1
Messrs E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST, 8-1, Simmons 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LENADOON, 8-8. Obaid 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ, 7-7, (cd. 7-9) Dillon 4

Not run: Etessam 7-13.

Won by shorthead, neck, and neck.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win Rs. 16, Rs. 31 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP, 8-9, S. Donoghue 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's SUNDOWN, 8-9, Obaid 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK, 9-1, Northmore 3
Mr. Keman's DANDY BRUSH, 7-4, Britt 4

Not run: Follow Me 7-9.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, and shorthead

First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 65 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE STEWARD'S CUP. Distance—1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 750; and Rs. 6,000; from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIANEOG, 9-7, Dillon 1
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER, 8-10, Burn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda's COEUR BRULE, 8-11, S. Donoghue 3
Mr. Kelso's ROBERTA, 8-5, Read 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, and 1 1/2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win Rs. 23, Rs. 40 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000; Second Rs. 7,000; Third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM, 8-4, Dillon 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY, 7-10, (cd. 7-11), Selby 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL, 7-8, Britt 3
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER, 8-7, Marrable 4

All ran.

Won by head, 3 1/2 lengths, and head.

First tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Captain J. W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's MASQUERADOR, 7-9, Selby 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT, 8-7, Donoghue 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's KARAWAY, 7-8, W. Sibbritt, ... 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S

Not run: Glanely 8-7.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 43, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by Captain J. W. Goldsmith.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Mr. Diamond's REFORM, 7-8, Dillon 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 7-7, W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM, 8-4, Northmore 3
Mr. Baji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN, 9-2, Obaid 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE R. C.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee write:

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference will be held today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Satyagraha Camp, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle. Those members who wish to attend the meeting are requested to bring their membership receipts with them. Persons failing to carry their membership receipts with them will be declared ineligible to attend the meeting.

The agenda will be: (1) The election of the President of the Conference, (2) Election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and other office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee.

The Receipt books should be handed over to the Secretaries at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood between the hours of 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days.

TURKHUDKAR GRAMMAR CENTENARY

The Committee which has arranged to celebrate the Centenary of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudkar's Grammar has fixed the following programme:—

To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye will preside and Messrs. D. G. Vaidya, J. R. Ajgaokar and Bhaskarao V. Jadhav will speak.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S MEETING

A public meeting of Indian Christian Women (Protestants and Catholics) will be held at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be delivered on "The coming elections and the duty of Indian Christian Women". Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

Amongst the speakers will be: Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Safia Khan, Miss Aloo Dastur, Mrs. S. L. Fernandes, Mrs. Ivy Saldanha and Miss Violet Hari.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference are hereby informed that the draft constitution for the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation can be had for reading, from the Secretaries of the Committee between the hours of 6-30 and 7-30 on week days at the B. S. Brotherhood. The Committee invites suggestions and amendments from the members, which should be handed in writing to the Secretaries.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE QUADRANGULAR

Hindlekar's Heroic Performance On Opening Day

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At the very outset I must thank the Quadrangular Committee, particularly their Honorary Secretary, J. Birtwhistle, for all the attention they have paid to the Press stand this year. There were several long-standing complaints which needed urgent removal. But they remained unattended from year to year. Last year I made strong protests on behalf of my colleagues and I am glad to say that Birtwistle with the courtesy and earnestness characteristic of him saw to their immediate removal. He went to the length of appointing a Press Committee with Mr. F. W. Thornback of the "Times of India" and myself as members, entrusting it to manage the Press tent as best as it could. I have not the least doubt that I am voicing the feelings of my colleagues that they fully appreciate all that has been done to make them a little comfortable. It is hoped that this arrangement will be continued in future years.

DEODHAR'S LUCK

Deodhar showed what a lucky Captain he was by winning the toss from Wazir Ali and took the benefit of batting on a plumb wicket. There is no doubt that this initial advantage will go a great way towards Hindu success in the first round, even though the title for the passage may be decided on the scores of the first innings. Their score of 360 for 9 wickets at the end of the day clearly demonstrates the advantage of batting first on a perfect wicket. When the Mahomedans take their turn they will not find it so easy to surpass their opponents' total which is by no means a negligible one for them—comparatively weak as they are in batting strength.

HERO OF THE DAY

The hero of the day was undoubtedly D. D. Hindlekar. Going in with Vijay Merchant to open the Hindu innings, he remained at the wickets practically the whole day—325 minutes to be exact—and scored 135 runs which stands on a par with the figure recorded by Major C. K. Nayudu, D. B. Deodhar and Lt. J. W. A. Stephenson in 1924, 1925 and 1928 respectively. This is his highest contribution in representative cricket and I heartily congratulate him on his splendid effort. He was patience personified from beginning to end and never showed any signs of worry or uneasiness when there was a big landslide in front of him. He was associated in two century partnerships with Vijay Merchant and D. B. Deodhar. The first one produced 126 runs and the second 113 for the sixth wicket. Although these scores do not eclipse the previous records, they are creditable performances no doubt. If he had a few more paying strokes in his armoury he might have easily broken the record of 200 established by A. L. Hosie in 1924.

MERCHANT'S ATTRACTIVE INNINGS

Vijay Merchant played his usual stylish game and scored all-round the wicket with perfect freedom and ease. He raised the spectators to a great height of ecstacy by his admirable stroke production. He was well on the way to a century when a mis-hit off Amir Elahi saw him safely in the hands of the Mahomedan skipper at mid-off. He was at the crease for 117 minutes only to knock up his 69 which included ten hits to the boundary as against Hindlekar's eleven. During their partnership, Merchant more than made up for his partner's stolidity. One hundred and twenty-six in 117 minutes was certainly not a dull rate of scoring.

JAI DOES HIT BIT.

I was rather surprised to see L. P. Jai going in third in place of Amarnath. But the idol of the Bombay crowd gave an early promise of a masterful display of his old prowess. He exhibited little respect for the opposing bowlers and piled up runs quickly. When he was 49 he made a half-hearted stroke to square leg off Shahabuddin and offered a dolly catch to Mushtaq Ali at leg-point which the latter made no mistake in holding. Evidently the gloss of the new ball brought in at 200 deceived him.

A LAND-SLIDE.

Then there was a big landslide. Three more wickets fell in quick succession and changed the complexion of the game considerably. Two hundred up for 1 wicket, collected in 174 minutes—a rapid score by all means. Then 216 for 5—Mankad, Amarnath and Naoomal causing the night mare. Mankad, Jamnagar's opening batsman, was unfortunate in playing on to his wicket Amarnath fell to his usual destroyer—the l.-b.-w. and Naoomal, the erstwhile opening batsman of All-India, was clean bowled. Mubarak Ali being the successful bowler. All this happened after the advent of the new ball. Things were looking really black for the Mahomedans at this stage. Despite the innumerable changes in the bowling by the wily Wazir, the Hindu batsmen would not be subdued. Mubarak Ali did wonders, taking three wickets for 6 runs after lunch—a marvellous feat.

DEODHAR TO RESCUE.

Then the Hindu skipper came to the rescue of his side. He filled the breach with commendable courage and enterprise. With Hindlekar he stood as a Trojan to defend his end. Soon the spell broke away and the pair scored freely again. Deodhar's 52 was a praiseworthy effort in every way. Incidentally he silenced his critics by his masterly exposition of his strokes. For 115 minutes he faced the Mahomedan attack and raised the total to 329 for the loss of 6 wickets—a very good score indeed.

At this stage it was apparent Shahabuddin was being helped by a North-easterly breeze while he was bowling from the maidan end. Hindlekar, Banerjee and Bhagwandas soon followed their skipper to the pavilion, Shahabuddin claiming the first two and Amir Elahi the last one. The score board then showed 349 for 9 wickets. Godambe and Divekar, however, managed to keep their end up till the end of the day, adding 11 runs in the bargain.

ABSENCE OF NISSAR TELLS.

As I expected yesterday the Muslims had to take the field without their match-winner, Mahomed Nissar. This made a great difference to their bowling strength was evidenced during the course of yesterday's play. Shahabuddin who is said to be second to Nissar in speed, was called from Lahore to fill the vacancy. Though he did not create much of an impression in the early part of the day he grew dangerous towards to end and fully justified his inclusion. He captured 4 wickets for 94 runs, his victims being Hindlekar, Jai, Deodhar and Banerjee—certainly a handsome bag. Mubarak Ali did well too by knocking down 3 wickets for 81 runs Saeed Ahmed did not have luck at all during his 20 overs wherein he conceded 36 runs only, while Amir Elahi proved very expensive. In his first five overs he gave away 24 runs of which Merchant claimed 20 in boundary hits. He got two wickets in all for 100 runs.

WAZIR'S SKILFUL MANAGEMENT.

Wazir Ali had a hard job in making use of his battery. It proved so ineffective against determined attack He rang changes after changes and transferred the bowlers from one end to the other with consummate skill and sagacity. It was in a large measure due to his skilful handling of the bowling that the Hindus were dislodged when well set. I wish however that he had tried Mushtaq Ali a little more than he did. Surely he was not more expensive than the others It is not likely that the Hindu total will advance much further. Then the Muslims will have almost two days to overhaul it. Will they be able to do it? Rather difficult to answer.

Hindleker and Merchant, opening batsmen of Hindu Team.

(Continued from Col. 4)

he worked always with a singleness of aim and sincerity of purpose.

His Highness while opening Rural Life Exhibition on January 1, last, paid glowing tributes to the services rendered by Mr. M. B. Nanavaty to the people of the State and the Government and recognised in him as one of the ablest officers of the State and an example for others to copy.

32 YEARS IN STATE SERVICE

Mr. Nanavaty Leaves Baroda To Join Reserve Bank Of India

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA: Dec. 15.

Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavaty, who has been appointed as the Deputy Director of the Reserve Bank of India, has got a wide and varied experience of finance and banking, besides commerce and industries. He leaves Baroda service to-day to take up his new appointment.

Born in 1877, of a well-known Jain family of Ahmedabad, after studying in the Baroda High School and Baroda College, Mr. Nanavaty graduated in 1900, and passed LL.B. in 1903. He also obtained M. A. degree of the University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A), after studying at the Wharton School of Finance.

He worked as an apprentice in the National Commercial Bank, Washington and also saw the working of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, the National City Bank of New York, the Guarantee Trust Company of New York and the Bowery Savings Bank in America.

JOINED STATE SERVICE IN 1904.

Joining Baroda State service in 1904 as probationer in Judicial Department, he worked as Registrar of Co-operative Societies from 1912 to 1919, Director of Commerce and Industries from 1912 to 1922 and 1925 to 1929, Development Commission from 1920 to 1922 and also in 1929, Accountant-General in 1930-31, Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) in 1932-33 and is now working as Naibdewan since 1934, in charge of commerce and industries portfolio including port and customs.

STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS

He is a keen student of practical Economics and Banking. He is a great social reformer in the Jain community. Inheriting the high ideals of his father, Dr. Balabhai Nanavaty, who is still hale and hearty though more than 8

(Continued in Col. 3.)

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Bullion Higher & Wheat Steady

Bombay, December 19.

On Saturday Cross Rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York Cotton was fairly steady with minor fluctuations. There was hedge selling and liquidation at the higher level.

BULLION HIGHER

London Gold and Silver ruled a shade higher.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat ruled steady on Italian purchases. Jute and Linseed were better.

WALL STREET EASY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec 19
Previous closing	12.20
To-day's opening	12.25
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	12.21
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec 19
Previous closing	6.69
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 222

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 19

New York cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered buying but on the whole the demand was restrained with the higher level attracting considerable liquidation. On the other hand strike disturbances in Liverpool had an unwholesome effect on the market here.

Trading in March commenced at 12.25 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying influenced by steadiness abroad but the rise attracted liquidation and hedge selling with the result that March soon gave way and sank to 12.21 at which it closed with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.17/12.16) 12.20/12.20
March (12.18/12.18) 12.26/12.25
May (12.10/12.09) 12.17/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 19

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.66) 6.70
American January (6.64) 6.68
Egyptian January (9.64) 9.75
Egyptian March (9.83) 9.91

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 19

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 19

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/2 buyers £234 5/8 sellers, Barely steady) closed

Lead (£25 9/16 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£50 1/2 to £51 1/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 3/8 sellers) £16 3/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec 19
Previous closing	4.91 5/32
To-day's opening	4.91 3/32
To-day's latest	4.91 1/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec 19
Previous closing	4.91 1/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/16
Difference	nil

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec 19
Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/8 and then eased to 4.91 subsequently declining to 4.91 1/16.

Franc opened at 105.13 and remained practically stationary.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 19

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought. China Sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 19 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1/4d.	21 3/8d.
Forward	21 1/4d.	21 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 19

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 19

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 19

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.945) 7.945
New York on Bombay (37.16) 37.14
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.31) 93.28
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 19

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.38 3/4. Prices declined in the absence of any important buying and some local liquidation influenced by quieter foreign cables.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/16 sellers) £19 1/4 paid and value

Dunlop January (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning January (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discounts React Sharply

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Money market. Huge 65 million sterling gold purchase by the Bank of England was reflected in an easier trend in money discounts although natural circumstance associated with the end-year money prevents full effect being seen until the new year. Discounts however reacted rather sharply with the result that treasury obtained weekly accommodation 118 per cent lower under last week.

The note circulation continues to expand the latest bank-return revealing a new record at 467.7 million sterling.

Commodities were quiet apart from wheat which was strong in sympathy with overseas advices.

Wall Street was active but irregular.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 19

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 19

The following were the opening rates: General Motor (dol 68 3/8) dol 67

Anaconda Copper (dol 52) dol 50 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 78 3/4) dol 77 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 144 1/4) dol 144

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 19

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 10s and May 10s 1/2. The market was again fairly active on foreign buying particularly Italian while bullishness of the world wheat situation also contributed to the prevailing strength.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 19

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 12 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 19 Rs a. p.
Wheat January	5 12 3
Wheat May 1937	5 10 6
Linseed May 1937	7 12 3

RUBBER

Spot (10 paid and sellers) 9 15/16 paid and buyers

Forward April June (9 15/16 paid and sellers) 9 15/16 paid and sellers

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 19 6-0 p.m. Rs. a. p
Silver ready	52 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 14 0
Gold ready	35 1 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 0
Gold 2nd settlement	35 0 6
Sovereigns	22 3 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 18.

Gold bars fine per ounce £7-1-6 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 18.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market Loan 1/2 per cent.

FRENCH AIRWOMAN CRASHES & IS INJURED

MARSEILLES, Dec. 19.

Maryse Hilsz, the famous French airwoman, was injured when the aeroplane in which she was attempting to beat the women's speed record of 445 kilometres an hour, established by the late Helene Boucher in 1934, crashed and she (Hilsz) had to leap by parachute from the machine, which was totally wrecked. She fell into the lake near the wreckage of the machine, and had two ribs broken.

It is estimated that was flying at between 250 and 300 miles an hour, when the plane crashed. It was the same machine in which Detroyat recently broke the flying record in the United States.—Reuter's Special.

Proclamation Of Coronation Read

LONDON, December 19.

Amid scenes of mediaeval pageantry the Proclamation of the Coronation of King George VI was read at Friary Court, and Saint James Palace, by Sir Gerald Wollaston, and Garter, the principal King of Arms. The wording of the Proclamation was practically the same as that used for ex-King Edward on 29th May, but also provided for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

Several thousand people witnessed the ceremony, throughout which Queen Mary stood, at one of the windows on the first floor of Marlborough House. The Proclamation was later read at Charing Cross, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.—Reuter's Special.

Latest Hours Of Posting

Friday the 25th December 1936, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas" the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mails closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 26th December 1936.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 7-0 a.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence for U. K. only with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 7 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcel upto 6-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	421	87,913
Japan and China	11,051	293,478
Coast Ports	...	5,334
Up-country by Rail	...	84,133
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	66,990
Total	11,471	537,848

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 19

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 4 0
Shipment December	3 12 0
Shipment Jan March	3 11 6
Shipment July Sept	3 12 6
Kesar (New)	12 5 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F. 4.30

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D— 1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 3/8
Banks selling T T 270 3/8
Banks buying T T 268 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 789
Banks buying T T 804
[illegible]
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 76 7/8
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 67 1/2
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 67 1/8
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 83 1/2
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 80 1/2
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 156 1/8
[illegible]
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
[illegible]
New York London
18th instant 4.90 1/4
[illegible]
19th instant 1/2
[illegible]
19th instant 8.93
[illegible]
19th instant 1/3
[illegible]
19th instant 1/2 13/32
[illegible]
18th instant 105.13
[illegible]
18th instant 29.03 1/4
[illegible]
18th instant 21.35 1/4
[illegible]
18th instant 12.20
[illegible]
18th instant 19.39 1/2
[illegible] York
18th instant 4.19 1/16
[illegible]
18th instant 8.97 1/4
[illegible]
18th instant 93.31
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold:—
17th instant 27-1-5 1/2
18th instant 27-1-6 1/2
[illegible] Ready
17th instant 21 5/16
18th instant 21 1/4
[illegible] Forward
17th instant 21 1/4
18th instant 21 1/4
[illegible] York Ready.
17th instant 45
18th instant 45
[illegible] 3 Mos
17th instant 1 p.c.
18th instant 15/16 p.c.
[illegible] 6 Mos
17th instant 1 p.c.
18th instant 7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money:—
Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 p.c.
6 Mos. 1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to 27-1-6 1/2d. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.91 5/32. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 21 1/4d. India bought and speculators sold. The market was quietly steady but later remained idle with buyers at fixed prices but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver prices remained unchanged at 45 1/4 cent and Montreal silver futures declined 25 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 13/32. In the local market business were slow with a marked absence of any important business. Professionals are quiet and fluctuations were narrow in silver. Gold market was quiet but steady with slightly better enquiry.

	Rs. a. p
GOLD—	
Ready	35 0 9
Magsar	35 0 9
Posh	34 15 9
SILVER—	
Ready	32 9 0
Magsar	32 9 0
Posh	32 11 9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 18.

Dec.	46.80—.25
March	46.90—.25
May	47.05—.25

N. Y. Silver.

New York, Dec. 18

Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 45¼ cents.

Sudden Sharp Upturn In Share Bazar

Tata Steels Look Up: Little Flutter At The Close

BOMBAY: December 19.

It was a surprise and a little flutter at the close on the local Exchange to-day.

The market was idle throughout the day without any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Some month-end switching operations occupied the attention of the market. Owing to the approaching X'mas holidays general attendance was thin.

It was generally believed that the market will close mostly unchanged and a large number of operators left the floor.

But during the last ten minutes, a professional operator came out as a free buyer, which resulted in a sharp and sudden rise in Steel shares. Tata Steel Dfds. after touching Rs. 873-12 rose to Rs. 886 and the next settlement was quoted at Rs. 890, while Ordinary shares for the next settlement were placed at Rs. 129-4.

In the absence of any important business, Cotton Mill shares, Hydro-Electric issues and Cements remained fairly steady.

The tone of the market was firm with a scarcity of sellers.

With the turn of the year, it is generally believed that the optimistic feeling will be more in evidence.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance Rs. (8)	288	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	786	4
100 Century	156	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	248	12
100 Colaba (nil)	137	8
100 Coorla	95	0
250 Davia	6[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-3-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	207	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	81	14
100 Kohinor (Rs. 8)	251	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	5 5	0
250 Madras United	N 11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	N 850	0
250 Model	42	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	170	0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	62	0
100 Phoenix (10)	271	4
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880	0
50 Simplex (Rs 4)	76	14
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	197	8
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	680	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1530	0
125-500 I. Comty. (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	140	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-12-0	

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	39	10
100 Coimbatore	192	8
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	142	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	522	8
40 Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2345	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	388	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	305	10
10 Punjab (As. 12)	29	6
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	500	0
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	162	8

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	46	12
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5425	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	169	6
1,000 Andhra Valley (45)	1707	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	6
50 B'bay Tram (9-8)	152	8
100 Bombay Suburban	210	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	191	14
1000 Tata Power	1601	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	918	12
100 C. Province	100	0
[illegible] Saramati	106	[illegible]
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	42	0
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-9)	886	4
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	228	4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	255	0
[illegible] Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	184	6
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	832	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	268	12
125 Bombay Burma	559	6
50 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 4)	188	2
6sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	10
50 B Telephone (128) 1/8d.	114	4
9 Burma Corp.	10-2-6	
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	137	8
50 India Invest Trust	52	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	596	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	21	6
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-13)	99	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	2

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
7 p.c. Bombay Steam	215	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	138	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7½ Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	112	8
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	61	14
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	112	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Century (155) 155 156
Bom. Dyeing (784/6) 783 785 786
Kohinoor (251/14) 251
Central India (247/8) 248
New Great (168/12) 168 170
Simplex (76/14) 76/14
Swadeshi (196/4) 196 197/8
Bundi (39/8) 39/6 39/8
I. Cement (523/12) 523 521 522
Punjab (29/6) 29/6
Shahabad (562/8) 562 560
Andhra (1710) 1711 1707
Tata Hydro (191/14) 191
Tata Power (1598/12) 1601 1597 1596 1601
Tram. Ord (152/3) 152/8
T. Steel Dfd. (876/4) 875 877 873 880 886
T. Steel Ord. (226/8) 226/8 227 226/4 227/12 228/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (178) 178 177/8
Bellapur (186/2) 185 182 183 184
B Steam (280) 282 289 288
B. Burma (558/12) 558 556 559

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£46 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	£46 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£51 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.35 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 46 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/8
3 per cent 1951/54	103/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/6
3 1/2 per cen 1947/50 Loan	107/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/14
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/6
4 per cent 1955/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	132
6 per cent K P T 1956	132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper remained steady with a moderate turnover.

Indian Sterling Loans

London Dec. 18.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Following a small improvement of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222 for Broach A/M. delivery and with a limited business prices fluctuated within a range of four annas. Business was very slow.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 221/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	222 0 0
Oomra D-J	201 12 0
Oomra March	201 4 0
Bengal D-J	167 12 0
Bengal March	166 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 19

Bengal Superfine	179 82
Bengal Fine	174/76
Bengal F G	[illegible]
C P 1	220/22
C P 2	210/12
Arvi	210/12
Ellichpur	209/11
Berar	205/07
Khamgaon	207/09
Malkapur	205/06
Khandesh	202/04
Jalna/Saila	204/06
Barwah Sanawad	207/09
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	217/22
Dhollera	207/12
Punjab/American	207/12
Punjab 289F	no stock
Cambodia	no stock
Compta	212/22
Westerns	212/17
Miraj	212/16
Jagadia Ankleshwar	No stock
Surat	No stock
Navsari	no stock

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 19

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	176	173	170	167	
Punjab	176	173	170	167	
Oomra No. 3	214	208	205	202	...
C P No. 1	225	222	219	216	...
C P No. 2	216	213	210	207	...

siness was very slow.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 18-12-36	4044000	5052000
Receipts yesterday 18-12-36	20000	27000
Exports to date 18-12-36	2787000	3233000
Stock at Ports 18-12-36	2893000	2830000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-12-36	2293000	1372000
Stock at Liverpool 18-12-36	834000	628000
Visible Supply 18-12-36	6720000	6301000
Quantity in sight 18-12-36	9295000	9207000
Quantity out of sight 18-12-36	5627000	5112000

30,000 Peasants To Attend Congress

Gandhiji Reaches Faizpur To-day: Will Purchase Visitor's Ticket

Tilak Nagar Nearing Completion: Leaders And Volunteers Work Day And Night

TILAK NAGAR (Faizpur): December 19.

The 22 Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee are working in full swing. Excellent arrangements are being made and are almost complete.

Four hundred men-volunteers and 100 women-volunteers, including leaders, are working hard, day and night, to complete the work before the Session commences.

Twelve hundred delegates and 4,000 visitors are expected to attend the Session from all over India, in addition to nearly 30,000 peasants from the neighbouring villages.

All-India leaders, including ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress, will be accommodated in 25 specially constructed huts. Among the ex-Presidents, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad are expected to attend.

GANDHIJI REACHES FAIZPUR TO-DAY

Mahatma Gandhi who is arriving here to-morrow will alight at Bhusaval station which is 14 miles from Sawda and then motor straight to Tilak Nagar with a view to avoid public demonstration.

As arranged, Mahatma Gandhi will put up near the Sonawalas Ginning Factory outside Tilak Nagar.

It is understood that Gandhiji's desire to attend the session of the Congress as a visitor by paying money.

Nagar Near Completion

The construction work at Tilak Nagar is almost complete. The finishing touches to the various gates to Tilak Nagar are being given. The combined labours of leaders, volunteers and those who have offered voluntary service, are expected to leave nothing to be desired and taking in view that the session is being held in an out-of-the-way village, it can be generally said that the arrangements are the best that can be expected. It was an interesting sight to see leaders like Messrs. Achyut Patwardhan, Shanker Rao Deo and others carrying bamboos on their shoulders with their loins girded up.

The water pumps are working satisfactorily and water is available from neighbouring villages and mess pandal. About 500 more water-taps are being fixed so that so far as water supply is concerned, nobody should have any inconvenience whatever.

Nearly 500 persons are taking meals daily and the food supplied is very good and clean.

Volunteers From Villages

Volunteers though recruited from neighbouring villages and mills have been so trained that their discipline and order are remarkable. Daily parades commence early in the morning and after that they are posted in different places. About 400 male volunteers are already in the camp and a thousand more are expected to arrive by the 22nd instant. While a hundred lady volunteers are ready in the camp, another hundred are to arrive shortly.

Arrangements made for bath are good. Hot water supply is desirably arranged.

Last but not the least, nearly 500 latrines have been constructed in the village model and some more are under construction.

The construction of the Exhibition Pandal is almost complete. Mr. G. A. Deshpande has brought silk worms from Behar for exhibition. There will be a demonstration of silk spinning in the Exhibiton Pandal.—United Press Congress Special.

WHAT MADRAS GOVT. PERMITS

Tanjore Municipal Commissioner Won't!

TANJORE, Dec. 18.

The Municipal Commissioner, Tanjore, has served a notice on Mr. V. Bhuvaraga Iyengar, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, asking him to remove within three days, the National Flag hoisted on the Municipal site.

It will be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, hoisted the flag during his recent visit to this place.

Mr. Iyengar has replied that removal of the flag would cause serious perturbation among the public and, in view of the Government permitting the Madras Corporation to decorate with national flags the Corporation buildings during Sardar Patel's visit, the Commissioner should reconsider his order.—United Press.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL AT FAIZPUR OPENED

Adequate Medical Facilities Provided For Any Emergency

The Secretary of the Medical Relief Committee of the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress, writes:—

As declared before the Congress Hospital was declared open on the 15th morning by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, when Mr. Vinoba Bhawe, Mr. Deshpande and others were present. The G.O.C. Rao-sahib Patwardhan and Miss Prema Kantak paid a visit to the hospital early in the morning and expressed their satisfaction at the arrangements of the hospital. Dr. B. G. Chikerur, President, Medical Relief Committee, has

(Continued on page 37.)

B. P. C. C. AND CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Will Bombay Delegates Be Disqualified?

It is reliably understood that the President of the Indian National Congress has sent a letter to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that in all probability the delegates and the A. I. C. C. members from Bombay will be disqualified from attending the Faizpur Session of the Congress, as they failed to carry out the instructions of the President regarding the holding of general election of delegates.

It will be recalled that in view of the communal trouble, the General Election of Delegates which was to have been held two months ago, was postponed from time to time. Owing to their not being able to elect the fresh members of the B. P. C. C. (who automatically become the delegates of the Annual Session), they lost the right of suggesting the name of the President for the Faizpur Session.

The President authorised them to vote for the Presidential election; otherwise they would have lost even that right also.

Resolution Turned Down

When the President was in Bombay recently, in connection with the Working Committee meeting, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. had consultations with him in connection with the postponement of the general elections.

As the General Secretary put it at the next meeting of the B. P. C. C. the President of the Congress, in his personal capacity as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had suggested that elections should be held in Wards, where there was no tension and the B. P. C. C. composed of some old members and some new members should elect the four members of the A.I.C.C.

A resolution was accordingly moved, but it was ruled out of order by the President of the B.P.C.C. as there was no provision in the Congress Constitution for such a procedure.

In the meanwhile it is interesting to note that the whole trouble has started over the A. I. C. C. seats from Bombay. According to the Bombay amendment of the Constitution, Bombay had only two seats on the A.I.C.C. After it was amended at Lucknow, the number was doubled and two more members were elected later.

If the election of all four of them had been held at the same time, one of the four seats would have gone to the Congress Socialists according to them. Even now they expect to get a seat, if an election were to be held. But owing to the communal tension in the city, the general election has been postponed from time to time and it will not be possible to hold the general election and then elect the A.I.C.C members before the Faizpur Session of the Congress. At its last special meeting, the B.P.C.C. passed a resolution postponing the general elections "sine die."

Bombay Unrepresented.

If one were to be strictly constitutional, Bombay would have to go unrepresented at the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress. It is stated that during the last 17 years of its existence, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has held its elections regularly, but could not do so this year because of the communal tension in the city and even at the last meeting of the B.P.C.C. no less than five out of the seven Wards were against holding elections in their Wards for some time to come.

The letter of the President to the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. seems to be in reply to the B.P.C.C.'s decision against holding the elections at present. The letter, it would appear, states that as the B.P.C.C. has disobeyed the President, the Working Committee will have to consider the necessity of disqualifying Bombay from attending the Faizpur Session.

Interesting developments are keenly awaited in Congress circles as the General Secretary has in his reply to that letter told the President that the B.P.C.C. never intended any flouting of the President's order.

The suggestions were considered as coming from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru personally and not as instructions coming from the President of the Indian National Congress.

The B. P. C. C. would most certainly carry out any orders that might be issued from the President irrespective of the fact that they were not permissible under the Constitution.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS HIS LAND POLICY

Ready For Peaceful Change; Congress Is Not Committed

JUBBULPORE: Dec. 18.

Explaining his personal attitude towards and the policy of Congress in regard to the land holders class, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of a letter addressed to Mr. Bechar Rajendra Sinha, Congress nominee for the C. P. Assembly from the Northern districts land holders seat, states that the Congress attitude is contained in various resolutions.

Broadly speaking, runs Pt. Jawaharlal's letter, it is that the present land system requires radical changes.

The Congress is considering what changes should be made and is yet undecided about them. Meanwhile it has suggested some years back that there should be no intermediaries between the State and the cultivator.

In spite of this it is true to say that the Congress has not decided anything in favour of ending the present system of landlordism. While, therefore, it thinks that a big change is necessary it does not know what this is going to be.

Peaceful Change

"So far as my attitude is concerned", says the letter, "I have written about it at some length in books and essays. I would specially refer you to some answers I gave in London in January last. These are contained in my book called "India and the World".

I should like it to go as peacefully as possible and with the least injury to any group. "I am perfectly prepared for reasonable compensation to be given, the nature and extent of this to be determined carefully having regard to the circumstances and to the fact that it must not involve a burden on the peasantry. This, of course, envisages a solution by compromise of this problem.

I would like to have such a solution because anything else is bound to be a much more costly and much more painful affair. No one can say what this solution would be if it resulted from a big conflict. I would at any time

(Continued on page 37.)

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Sport From All Quarters

Durbar Shree Rawatvala Saheb, Chief of Bilkha, who inaugurated Squash Racquets Competition in Kathiawar this year by presenting a Challenge Cup and named it after Major Harvey, who won it on December 7.

AMR BEY RETAINS SQUASH RACKET TITLE

Amateur Champion Beats Professional Champion By Three Games To One

In the second half of the match for the open championship of squash rackets, which was played at the Bath Club, F. D. Amr Bey, the holder and amateur champion, beat J. Dear, professional champion, by three games to one, 9—6, 8—10, 9—1, 9—6. In the previous half Amr Bey had won at the Royal Automobile Club by three games to two. He thus retains his title.

Amr Bey is the best player the game has ever known. He is master of every stroke, played at the fastest possible pace, and he has built his game on the only sure foundation—that of length. Dear plays many beautiful strokes; his volleying and reverse angle shots are particularly delightful, but when he was up-court, where he is to be seen at his best, he was passed constantly by a ball of unreturnable length. Moreover, against the pace of Amr he cannot reply as often as he would like with strokes which make the ball cling to the side walls and die away. Perfect drops, perfect angle shots, and superb volleys are breath-taking for the spectator, but they do not pay against Amr unless combined with perfect length.

As an exhibition the second half of the match did not compare with the first, even when taking into account the violently uncomfortable view—a narrow vista between broad shoulders—afforded to the press. Amr had the games too well in hand after the second to provoke excitement, and two of the four were almost dull. The tin resounded more often and more loudly than we expected, and Dear was constantly trying to dig out a reluctant ball when it had decided to settle at the back.

Dear made quite a good start in the first game and, looking confident, was holding his own well at 2—2 after no less than 23 hands. Then Amr began to move and Dear, failing several times with his reverse angle shot, which he cut below the tin, and being beaten by the length of Amr's side-wall shots, was soon led 6—3. He held on, gained two more points after Amr reached game-ball, but was beaten none the less. In this game Amr executed the most remarkable stroke of the match. As the ball was passing him he struck it back-handed while facing the front and boasted it off the back wall to the front.

The score of 10—8 in the second game sounds exciting, but Dear gained a long lead with Amr playing well within himself and nearly lost it when Amr passed him at 8—7. There were more mistakes in this game than winning strokes. Amr won the third game easily, though he scored his final ace with a service nick, but Dear played with a firmer stroke in the fourth, which was an excellent game. Amr led 3—0, was caught up, led at 6—3, was caught again, and finished the match with a superb half-volley drop after two more hands.—"The Manchester Guardian."

Kumar Shree Abdul Khaliq, Heir-Apparent of Mongrol and Captain of the Sorath Prant XI, to whose guidance the Sorath Prant owes its championship in the Kathiawar League matches this year.

SEVEN-MILE ROAD RACE

Sodepore To Shambazar

The sixth annual seven-mile Road Race organised by Mr. Robin Sarkar, comes off on the 29th December, 1936. Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. from Sodepore to Shambazar. Four good cups and three medals shall be awarded to the first seven successful competitors. Special arrangements have been made for the outsiders. Competitors are hereby informed to sent their entries to Mr. Robin Sarkar, 6/D Bhabo Nath Sen Street on or before the 24th December.

£15,000 TO HELP LAWN TENNIS

The Lawn Tennis Association are to cash some of their investments and spend the money (probably between £10,000 and £15,000) for the advancement of lawn tennis in England and as an aid to clubs in danger of losing their grounds.

This announcement was made by Mr. W. S. Dailley, the Surrey honorary secretary, at the annual meeting of the Surrey L.T.A. last month.

Mr. Dailley, in his report, mentioned that in the Surrey Junior Championships he discovered one young player using a racket made in 1914. Between his matches this lad was seen tying up his racket with pieces of string.

EMPIRE TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

There is to be an Empire Table Tennis championship meeting next year. Jamuna Doss the Indian Champion, founder of the Indian Association and captain of the side in the world championships at Prague, Budapest, Vienna, Paris and London hopes to stage the event at New Delhi, when the King visits India for the Durbar. Invitations are being sent to all Associations in the Empire asking them to send teams.

It is hoped that if the Empire Championship is successful steps will be taken to form an Empire Federation, and so arrange for the championships to be held every year. Mr. Doss is the first and only Indian member of the International Table Tennis Federation.

LANCASHIRE COUNTRY CRICKET CLUB'S POOR SEASON

Gate Receipts Were Lower Than Previous Years

The small profit of £46 2s. 5d. was made by the Lancashire County Cricket Club last summer, as compared with £876 7s. 10d. the previous year.

The committee in their report state: "The season could scarcely be regarded as a successful one from the playing point of view.... The bowling was not as strong as we would like to see it, and our batting too was not consistent. We had a few notable successes but in the absence of one or two of our old players there was hardly a sufficient amount of progress made by the younger members of the side who had shown such promise in 1935."

The report points out that gate receipts were lower than they had been for years, but the financial position was saved by members' subscriptions and drastic economies. Gate receipts amounted to £3 886, as against £4,114 in 1935, while subscriptions dropped by £12. The share of the proceeds from Test matches was £655 as compared with £1,584. Expenses were reduced. Wages, bonuses, etc., amounted to £11,147, while repairs and maintenance cost £405 more than in the previous season. The usual £250 was allocated to the sinking fund. Subscriptions were received from 3,604 members.

F. Sibbles has been granted the match with Middlesex which begins on July 10 for his benefit. All the counties will be played next season, and in addition there is a fixture with Oxford University. The committee propose to reappoint H. Makepeace as instructor.

GOLF IN EUROPE

Proposed Federation And The R. And A. Club Rules

At a meeting in Luxembourg a proposal to recommend the formation of a European Golf Federation was unanimously adopted.

Delegates attended from the English Golf Union France, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria, Sweden and Luxembourg

The proposed federation will abide by the rules of golf and amateur status as laid down by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, but will in no way concern itself with the domestic affairs of the various National Unions.

WATER POLO CUP

Awarded For Sportsmanship

The Executive Committee of the Manchester and District Water Polo Association met representatives of the first six clubs in the postal vote taken for the sportsmanship cup; these are Ashton-under-Lyne, Cheetham, Chorlton, Eccles, Harpurhey, and Old Trafford.

After questioning the representatives on the points governing the competition the award was made as follows:—Cup and first certificate, Old Trafford; second certificate, Cheetham; third certificate, Harpurhey.

A GOOD CHAMPION

Great Win By Walsh Over Benny Caplan

Displaying his best form, Jimmy Walsh, British light-weight champion, scored a smashing win over Benny Caplan, at the N. S. C. tournament at Empress Stadium, Earl's Court, the referee stopping the contest in the third round.

Despite Caplan's beautiful straight left, Walsh attacked from the start. He was held up once or twice by the Londoner's correct style, and was warned for hitting with the open glove.

The champion changed his tactics in the second round, and chased Caplan about the ring, trying all the time to find an opening for his right. He did land once, and Caplan was obviously dazed.

Another right cross crashed to the Londoner's jaw, but Caplan kept out of further trouble by stepping about the ring.

CORRIDA WINS AGAIN

Success in the Grand Prix de Marseille has gained for Corrida the reputation of being the best mare in France for many years. M. Boussac's daughter of Coronach-Zariba was a popular favourite and won in comfortable style from Dadji and Le Duc. She was ridden by Carlie Elliott.

Dadji had made most of the running, but when given her head, Corrida swept past her opponents to win amidst a storm of cheering.

The Aga Khan's Taj Akbar finished a moderate sixth. After the race Bridgland, who was given the mount, said he was badly baulked at the final turn, but so easily did Corrida win that it is doubtful if the result was affected.

Corrida has had a remarkable season, winning over £20,000 in stakes. She came over to Ascot and won the Hardwicke Stakes; then went back to win the Prix du President de la Republique before scoring in the Grand Prix d'Deauville.

Poule de Boulogne was the scene of her next triumph, for she accounted for Cousine and eight others in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

GERMAN ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE: Its Aim And Function

By H. PIERATH.

"In the Third Reich it is not only knowledge which counts, but also power to back that knowledge. Our highest ideal is to build up for the future a type of manhood, in which brilliant intellect dwell within a healthy and perfectly developed body, so that men may find the way once more to those spiritual riches that are not measured in terms of mere material wealth and possessions. Our life is not safeguarded alone by infirm philosophers, but by strong men." Following this injunction of the Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, the sport movement in Germany has received a great impetus during the last few years, as best shown by the successful results achieved in the XI Olympic Games.

TO BUILD UP FUTURE TYPE OF MANHOOD—SERVICE OF THE NATION

Academy of Physical Culture.

In the western section of the city of Berlin, near to where the Boroughs of Charlottenburg and Spandau come together, lies the Reich Sport Field, in the midst of a landscape of great natural beauty at the edge of the "Grunewald." Through the Olympic Games, this spot is known all over the world, and it is here that the Reich Academy of Physical Culture has been opened by the Minister of the Interior for the Reich and Prussia, in co-operation with the Reich Minister of Education and National Culture. Under the direction of the Sport Fuehrer, whose headquarters are also located at the Reich Sport Field, in the "House of German Sport," this central institute of German sport is to consolidate the organisation of athletic sport and gymnastics so as to include every branch of physical culture. In addition to its duties as organizer-in-chief, the Academy will culture. In addition to its duties as organizer-in-chief, the Academy devotes its principal attention to the training and instruction of future athletic and gymnastic teachers and trainers along practical and scientific lines.

The requirements demanded in respect to character and efficiency of those who appear as candidates to take the course of study as teachers or instructors of gymnastics and other forms of physical culture, are most exacting. The length of the course of instruction and the methods of study are prescribed in detail in the ordinance with respect to the Athletic Colleges.

Famous Pioneers Of German Sport

The Academy has ideal athletic fields and grounds at its disposal. The entire terrain is not only remarkable for its natural and artistic charm, but for the practical way in which it has been laid out. The several branches of sport all have their own special fields or tracks, which bear the names of famous pioneers of German sport, such as, for example, John Field, Hanns Braun Field, August Bier Field, Hueppe Field Georgii Field, Koerner Field Gebhardt Field, Schenkendorf Field, and Jaeger Field. The Academy has access to all of these fields for practice and training purposes, including the large Gymnasium and the indoor swimming tank. The men students live at the Friesen House during the entire time of their course of study, and the women students have their own dormitory, known as the "Frauenheim." The number of students admitted is so calculated that there will always be an adequate supply of teaching material on hand to meet the requirements from time to time of the colleges, schools and athletic clubs connected with the Reich Physical Culture or with the National Socialist Party.

The courses of instruction include three principal groups: The first of these is sort of post-graduate course for the benefit of graduated teachers, (Studien-Assessor), who have already taken instruction as gymnastic trainers. This course takes about one year, and the curriculum embraces all forms of practical physical culture. It is supplemented by series of lectures and recitations in the various departments of the Academy, which deal with the theoretical problems of physical culture. In contrast to this first group, Group II is devoted to training athletic and gymnastic instructors who are not connected in any way with the schools. In this group, any german of sound physique who is otherwise eligible, may be accepted as a student. Wherever possible, it is desired that applicants for this group shall already have some definite occupation or business, and must be above the age of 23 years. In certain exceptional cases, applicants under 23 and over 26 years of age will be considered. The group will also comprise men who are themselves sportsmen and athletes of experience, but who must first demonstrate their fitness to be athletic instructors or sport trainers before they will be permitted to take the course. The plan of study in this group commences with a thorough course of training in all branches of physical culture, after which it is sought to pick out from among the students those who are specially fitted to give instruction in some particular kind of sport, and they are then given further instruction in that particular branch. During the course of study, all participants remain on an equal footing and live together as comrades in the Reich Academy.

Special Instructions

Finally, there is a third group for the instruction of those holding honorary positions as directors or leaders of physical culture in one of the Party organizations, or in the Reich Physical Culture League. At stated intervals men holding such positions may avail themselves of a course of special instruction, usually lasting a fortnight, and consisting principally in making them acquainted with the latest developments in the theory and practice of physical culture instructions and to advise them of any new method or form of activity which the Academy may have adopted. New ideas and methods in the scientific and technical development of sport is always a subject of study and research in the Reich Academy. The Academy embraces within its jurisdiction, as Institute of Medicine for research in anatomy and hygiene in their application to physical culture; a Political-Pedagogical Institute; and a Law Institute. The actual activity of the Reich Academy did not begin until October 15, 1936, as the place it is to occupy had not been but in order until after the Olympic Games. The founding of this Academy gives to German sport a central organization so that it may develop as a single unit of German physical culture efforts as demanded by National Socialist principles and ideals. In this Academy, the teachers and trainers of future generations of Germans will be taught physical culture in such a way that these coming generations will be able to give a greater measure of physical power to the service of the nation and to the tasks which lie before them.

4 CUPS AT ONE MEETING

Notable Achievement Of Youthful Athlete At St. Mary's School Sports

Winning four cups in one afternoon's athletic sport by C. Titus, a school boy, under 14 years of age was the feature of the annual athletic sports of St. Mary's High School, held recently at the school's ground at Mazagon.

Many good judges present at the sports predict that with proper coaching and training this youngster will become equal to Bombay's best junior athletes.

He won cups in four events as under:—

Tied with P. D'Abreo for the Challenge Cup for the best athlete under 14 years.

100 yards Dash for boys under 14 years.

120 yards Hurdle for boys under 14 years.

880 yards Relay, 4 by 220 under 14 years.

Winning team R. Koch, H. Wright, M. Shah and C. Titus.

He was loudly cheered by the large gathering when Mrs. Scobell presented the cups to him.

AGA KHAN MAY RACE IN AUSTRALIA

Removal Of Horse Ban Contemplated

Australia is contemplating the removal of its ban on the entry into the Commonwealth of horses from India. The Minister for Health, Mr. Wm. Hughes, who was Prime Minister during the War, is considering ways and means. If the ban is lifted, The Aga Khan among others, will send horses to race in big events, says Austral News.

EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIP

R. Marshall, the Australian amateur champion, won the first match in the Empire Amateur Billiards Championship at Johannesburg. He beat the South African champion, Allen Prior, by 2,269 points to 1,856. Principal breaks were:—Marshall, 168, 101, 82, 137, 197; Prior, 197, 105, 104, 113, 81.

LEE BEATS NEWMAN

Sidney Lee, the ex-amateur billiards chanmpion, won his challenge snooker match for £20 aside with Tom Newman at Liverpool, by 33 frames to 28.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week we had Ramzan-Idd on the 16th inst. Many of my Muslim sisters and brothers so kindly sent me happy greetings on the occasion, and I most thankfully reciprocate them.

Next week we have Christmas on the 25th inst. And I take this opportunity to wish all my Christian sisters ans brothers a very jolly Xmas and many happy returns of the New Year Day.

Also the annual sessions of our Indian National Congress will be held during the next week at Faizpur. On this occasion the "Chronicle" would be issuing a Special Number. So our Children's Corner in the next issue, to be cut on Deremper 27, will also contain special articles and features.

Amongst various other items there will be Prize Competitions too. I am sure you have been looking for them since long. But on account of my being a little busy I could not give you these in the last issues.

And yes—have you seen the December 1936 issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper", or not yet? You could send for it from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, by enclosing two and a half annas stamps only for the purpose.

Then. ..... well, you must read other interesting things and important announcements in the next week's issue———For the mean-while, Cheerio!

PRUNES AND PRISMS

There is every kind of ruler,
And every kind of rule.
From the new Belisha Beacon
To the ruler used at school.
The rule for health,
The rule for wealth,
And the dear old rule-of-three!
The Golden Rule,
The carpenter's rule,
And the rules for those at sea
There are rules, and there are rulers,
From the North Pole to the South,
But the funniest rule I've happened upon
Is this rule for training the mouth.
Just chant it very softly—
"Potatoes, Prisms and Prunes,
Pies, Pudding and Partridge,
Potatoes, Prisms and Prunes."

CHERE REINE CROSS

Roland lived in the quiet little village of Charing which lay between the City of London and Westminster Abbey. Kings and Queens rode out from the Tower of London to be crowned at Westminster, and Roland saw many wonderful sights.

The name of Roland's village had a beautiful origin. In the past when Norman French was spoken by most of the noblemen, this little village was called La Chere Reine, or dear queen, meaning the Virgin Mary, who was called the Queen of Heaven, and when the English language was once again established the village became known as Charing.

Roland lived in the reign of King Edward 1st. One day, when he went to gather rushes from the banks of the Thames, he saw a woman weeping.

"A great calamity has fallen upon us," she sobbed. "Our beloved Queen Eleanor has died suddenly in Lincolnshire and the King is broken down with grief. He is bringing her back to Westminster where she will lie at peace."

Roland was sad too, for he had seen the lovely Queen, and his father had often told him about the great day when she had been crowned with the King. On that occasion the King had given two hundred horses as a present to the people and when these were let loose Roland's father had been fortunate in catching one of them, which he called Castile, after the country from which the Queen had come. The old horse was still drawing fish in a cart from London to Charing.

Roland thought a great deal about Queen Eleanor. One evening hearing a tramping of many feet, he ran out of the cottage and saw a solemn procession, headed by the King halt in the middle of the village. On a magnificent bier rested the coffin of Queen Eleanor. The clergy from Westminster and the people of Charing gathered round to watch all night and Roland watched with them. The procession had marched for fourteen days, resting each night and at every resting place the King ordered a Cross to be set up. Here at the village of Charing he placed the last cross and from that day the people called it Charing Cross.

All that happened over six hundred years ago in the reign of the first Edward and to-day, in the reign of the eighth Edward, just ended, you can go into the noisy station yard of Charing Cross and see where Queen Eleanor rested. The beautiful cross is a model of the old one which was demolished, and hundreds of birds peep out from the carving as if they were still keeping watch.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

From 8 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
AT KHAR:
Music—Mr. Hari Gupta
Story—Mr. Pathwalla.
Games—Mr. M. J. Parmar
AT VILE PARLE
Games—Mr. S. N. Namle
Story—Mr. Pratap Bhai
Music—Children

"VITI-DANDU"—A FAVOURITE GAME OF DECCAN CHILDREN. (Photo by S. Mohite).

PULLING THE LONGBOW

Hugh was so strong that he could pull the longbow with a force that sent the arrow flying to a great distance. Like most of the archers in the English army, he liked the longbow better than the crossbow, and best of all he loved his own bow.

The famous longbows were made of tough English yew, and so deadly were they in battle that yew trees fell into bad repute and became the symbols of death. Before that time, they had been considered guardians of the dead, but opinions changed and the trees were called bringers of bad luck.

Hugh the archer did not share this opinion. To him the longbow made of yew meant victory and when he returned from battle he exaggerated his exploits so greatly that the people smiled—and then

LIFE IN KASHMERE. (Photo by A. M. Quettawala).

YOUNG LOG-ROLLERS.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

a new expression came into being.

"Aye, Hugh can draw the longbow with his mouth as well as with his hands," they laughed. "we don't believe him!"

Soon exaggeration was called "drawing the longbok," and Hugh, like most archers, did this well. You see, archers travelled with the army to foreign lands and saw so many odd things that they could not resist the temptation of making them a little more odd by exaggerating.

Hugh went to France where he fought under the Black Prince in the battle of Crecy. News of this great victory soon reached England and the people knew that it was mainly due to the archers. The English archers had kept their bows dry during the terrible storm which broke upon them in the morning, whereas the bows of the French archers were wet and when they drew them at five o'clock in the afternoon they fell short of the mark. But the English arrows sped with such force from the good yew longbows that nothing could resist them.

When Hugh returned to his village, a crowd collected to hear details of Crecy, and he told them what a great fight it had been.

"You should have seen the King of Bohemia with his three ostrich feathers in his helmet," he said. "When he was killed the three feathers were given to the Black Prince, who is taking them for his own crest because that blind King was a brave man. The jumping fire was thrown from engines. Yes, we threw a thing called gunpowder at 'em. Something new made in Germany, though some say that it comes from far country called China. Anyway, it's a sprinkle of dry powder that bursts into wings of flame and kills you dead on the spot."

"Still drawing the longbow, Hugh!" laughed the people. 'Jumping fire—wings of flame—"

But that time Hugh was speaking nothing but the truth.

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME.

People came from all parts of Rome to fill the gap. They brought earth and stones and flung them into the great pit, but nothing filled it. The gap spread across the Forum, the beautiful common-place of Rome. An earthquake had shaken the famous city and an immense pit had opened in the Forum. All that the people poured into it was swallowed up and appeared as nothing.

Then fear settled upon Rome. Men thought that they and their city would be utterly destroyed. So they sent to the temple and asked the Oracle what they should do. Through the voice of a priest, the Oracle declared that to keep the state of Rome sure for ever the people must dedicate and offer to the fearful pit the best they had to give. Alas! nobody knew what this could be. The gap remained open, no matter what was thrown into it.

Then came Marcus Curtius, a young knight, handsome, fearless, rich, blessed by the gods. When he had looked at the pit he cried out to the people and asked if anything could be better than valour. A great silence fell upon the crowd. When all was hushed. Marcus Curtius lifted his eyes to heaven. pointed with one hand to the wicked spirits beneath the earth and with the other to the immortal gods, and offered himself as a sacrifice.

Marcus Curtius was richly dressed and fully armed. His face shone and his jewels glittered. His beloved horse was as richly trapped out as was his master, and as brave. In silence. Marcus Curtius mounted his splendid courser and together they spring forward into the terrible hole.

A cry went up from the people, the earth shook, and the pit, which had stretched like an open mouth across the Forum, closed. The courageous sacrifice of Marcus Curtius had filled the gap.

Syt. Pratap Bhai relating a story to the Vile-Parle Balkan-ji-Bari children.

A NEW TAIL

Father: "Do you know what has happened to my shaving brush? I can't find it." Mother: "No. But Billy's wooden horse has a new tail."

A TONGUE-TWISTER

Sam, see me saw with my new saw. So Sam saw and said:—

"O! all the saws I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
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All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
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VILE-PARLE BALKAN-JI-BARI CHILDREN AT GAMES.

Children and w... ...ildren's Association; they meet every Sunday morning in the Park regularly.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

The Royal Romance

By N. J.

More columns have been written during the last few weeks on the story of King Edward's abdication than upon any other single event since the war. The Royal Romance took the world by storm as it were, though, of course, the American news-hounds were "barking the scent" for many months past. The modern generation is generally dubbed to be practical, prosaic, pedestrian. Romance is supposed to have no place in the age which can visualise test-tube babies. Science and Freudian psycho-analysis were held to have between themselves ended the era of "la-grande passion." Poets have been long bemoaning the disappearance of love from life. . . . . When suddenly on that historic Thursday evening, the world was startled out of its complacency . . . . the huge newspaper headlines made its eyes well nigh boggle! A wave of pulsating sentiment shot through the hearts of countless million men and women in every corner of the earth. King Edward had once again resuscitated the dead bones of the age of chivalry. He swept away the hard accretions of a century of machine-made civilization, and stirred up the elemental emotions of mankind as nothing else could have. Here was humanity, reality, ... tragedy. The rest was dross. Let Franco massacre Madrid with his Moors Let the Duce and the Fuhrer dance their war duet. Here was Romance with a capital R.

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch
Of that ranged Empire fall! Here is my space
Kingdoms are clay. . . . .

One almost hears this cry of Antony re-echoed to-day after the lapse of centuries.

* * * *

Edward The Lover

It is amazing to contemplate how extensive as well as intensive was the interest created by the news about "the Constitutional Crisis" which was flashed by Reuter that fateful day. Forsooth, however, none outside the British isles cared a brass button about the constitutional aspect of the question. Most of us in India, for example, were left utterly cold by Baldwin's bewildering bombast about the doom that was hanging over the Empire. The younger and the more nationalist among us naturally do not bother whether there is a King as the figure-head of the Imperial steam-roller or not. The more Methuselahian and benighted among us, who were rather mixed up in their minds about the exact identity of the King-Emperor were, however, now convinced that it was not Edward the Peacemaker but his grandson Edward the Lover, who was ruling over us all—all so briefly. King Edward and "Wally" Simpson had become the cynosure of all eyes, from the steppes of icebound Lapland to the prairies of tropical Africa They held the world's stage, and gripped the attention of a far-flung audience day by day till the tragedy culminated into its destined denouement, and the hero sacrificed the greatest throne in history for the woman he loved. England may be the poorer by the loss of a great King, but the history of humanity is the richer by this supreme renunciation. To the illustrious line of the world's lovers, to the names of Paris and Helen, Tasso and Leonora, Antony and Cleopatra, Romeo and Juliet, Majnun and Laila, Abelard and Heloise, are added two more—Edward and "Wally". (May-be "Wally" does not sound so nice, but neither did Romeo unto Juliets' ears: "'T is but thy name that is my enemy. . . . O, be some other name. What's in a name?")

* * * *

Blundering Bishops

Many people have felt great amazement and annoyance at the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent broadcast. Whether the ex-King deserved this ecclesiastical chastisement or not is not the question. The pertinent point is that now that King Edward had expiated all his "sins" of omission and commission by voluntarily surrendering his high heritage, now that Edward the Monarch is constitutionally "mors est", it was utterly uncharitable and uncalled for to pass any public judgment upon him. One regrets to note that the good Archbishop forgot this simple Christian, principle. He professes to be "sad and surprised" because King Edward "abandoned a trust" for the craving for private happiness", and that, too, "within an alien social circle." He has not a word of appreciation for the nobility of the motives and the dignity of Edward's bearing. Probably, however, those very critics would have kept conveniently quiet if the King, instead of choosing the straight road of honour, had trod the primrose path of a discreet dalliance. Kings have done that oft and anon ere this, and the clergy as much as the laity have as a rule acquiesced in this course of conduct. Even in the very present day King Carol of Roumania has followed the time-honoured expedient of marrying his amorosa to a nobleman at his court! King Edward's main fault was not that he desired Mrs. Simpson, but that he desired her in an honourable way. If he had made of her an English Madame Lupescu, and surrounded himself with intrigue, he would not have, it may be safely presumed, drawn upon himself the ire of the pulpit. But Edward hated this sham, and there are grounds to suppose that he hated the sham of being a King too. Anyway it was in the fitness of things that the storm which burst through the blundering lips of a Bishop, should have finally closed with the egregious broadcast of an Archbishop. And how appropriate was the Bishop's name—Dr. Blunt, and of the ship, too, that carried Edward Windsor away from England's shores—S. S. Enchantress! "Enchantress" indeed! . . . . . .

* * * *

Star-Crossed

"All the world loves a lover." has it been rightly said. But there is an exception, which is—John Bull, Esquire. Never is the level-headedness and the practical nature of the English people more prominently marked than in their attitude towards love. They generally view it as a confounded nuisance. A Spaniard is always prepared to lay down his life for his Senorita. The Frenchman would think a life without an affaire d'amour not worth a day's living. Even the stolid Prussian knows how to woo a wench. But beef and beer are good enough for Mr. John Bull. He rightly holds that love always spoils business, and is a poor substitute for it. And this dictum has never been better exemplified than in the present crisis. England has lost one of her best-beloved Kings solely due to the curse of love. As I think of it, I wonder if the royal lovers of Britain, have been, in the Shakespearean phrase, "star-crossed." Going to the earliest times we find King Arthur profoundly disappointed in love. Queen Guinevere's liaison with Sir Lancelot is immortalised by Tennyson in his "Idylls". It is a most point again if that much-married monarch, Henry the Eighth, inspite of his various matrimonial exploits, found real comfort in wedlock—or out of it. Elizabeth lost her one real lover, the Earl of Essex, sheerly through tragic circumstances. Her rival Mary Queen of Scots was more unfortunate still in her numerous affairs. George the Fourth could never straighten out his entanglement with Mrs. Fitzherbert. And now King Edward has had to forfeit his very crown for Wally Simpson.

* * * *

No Surprise

The prim, precise and puritan outlook of the British people in matters of love is very well illustrated again in their dealings with public men. The attachment of Lord Nelson for Lady Hamilton is well-known as also the vindictive attitude displayed towards her both by the British public and parliament after her lover's death. Nelson's last words were not those that are taught in schools—"England expects every man to do his duty": This is perhaps the greatest fraud in history. His last spoken wish was for the solicitude of Lady Hamilton. The poet Shelley had to bid good-bye to England because of the narrow outlook of his countrymen. And it is notorious how Parnell, the father of the Irish Home Rule movement, was hounded out of public life owing to the disclosures in the famous divorce proceedings. I have heard much surprise expressed by the sudden reversal of popular British feeling against their erstwhile idol. Those who understand the British character, their desperate make-believe of irreproachable respectability, have nothing whatever to wonder over in the developments that led to King Edward's abdication.

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Reminiscences Of Prem Chand:

(Continued from page 3)

my acquaintance with him, he related to me in his usual unassuming manner how he was made by the Inspector of schools to set fire to about five hundred copies of the book.

He continued to write and if I became reminiscent about the circumstances of a considerable part of his work, this article would exceed its limits. Some novels of moderate length were produced by him, and appeared from the Indian Press. Now, also began the series short stories which by the time of his death exceeded the not inconsiderable number of two hundred.

Revolution In Fiction

All this was a silent revolution in Indian fiction, and Prem Chand was its single standard bearer. It marched prospering only through his voice. The present system of education with all its pomp and glitter has done everything to make us a nation of illiterate people. The dream of educated Indians even an infinitesimal fraction of them, ever producing anyworthwhile in the English language or the enjoyment and appreciation of English or European literature becoming a national habit or national institution has dismally failed. And we have, in the bargain, become unfitted for the production or appreciation of literature in the vernacular. In such an atmosphere, Prem Chand began his creative work, living as he did between two worlds, "the one dead, the other refusing to be born." For many years even the condescending patronage which a few English educated eminent Indians bestow now and then on those who do good work in the vernaculars was not shown to Prem Chand. Hs was not considered worth an invitation to the drawing rooms of the high and mighty. They had probably just "heard of him," or at the best, his name had just caught their eye as they casually glanced at the contents of the "Zamana." Let us leave it at that.

Prem Chand continued to write and in a small circle of really discerning people the power and the beauty of his work began to be recognised with no material reward to him, of course. And in a little over ten years time his stories in the "Zamana" had permanently won for him the position of an unquestioned master of Urdu fiction.

It was at this point that my first meeting with him began with a reference to which this article owes. He had by now risen enough in service and was second master at Government Normal School, Gorakhpore. By now also, as already noted, his fame had become established in the really literate and intellectual circles in the country and had gone even farther. And it was still growing. He had also just started writing in Hindi. In the vast circle of Hindi readers he was at once hailed as a master. Hindi journals and publishers paid him liberally for his contributions and books. For his Urdu work payment had been next to nothing. Now, as his fame filtered through to other parts of India, some of his stories began to be translated into Tamil and other languages of South India, Marathi, Bengali, Gujrati, and I was once informed that some Indians in Japan translated some of his stories into Japanese and published them in Japan. Mr. C. F. Andrews was, some time ago, understood to be revising translations of some of his stories into English for publication in England. I am told some translations have appeared in other European languages also. Prof. Dauhurt of Oxford wrote to him saying that his stories were absolutely first work. Maulana Shibli, the veteran scholar and critic, wrote that among seven crores of Muslims, no one wrote such graceful and cultivated Urdu prose as Prem Chand. In the Punjab, in the houses of princes, millionaires, judges, other officials, business men, traders and all sections of the people, there was, and still is, a craze for his works, among the women. Our women at least have not yet had much of the benefits of the present system of education. Their intellectual curiosity has not been dulled. Menials, peons, "khansamas," barely literate women, children, village schoolmasters, tenants and landlords, wherever Hindi or Urdu can be read or even spelt out, were seen rapt and absorbed in his stories, whenever they could snatch a stray journal and a few moments.

Prem Chand had also just turned his attention to the novel and he produced one remarkable novel almost every year. By the time of his premature and untimely death he had produced twenty solid volumes. I shall say a thing or two about some of the valuable features of his works a little later. When I first met him he had already passed his Intermediate Examination in II Class as a teacher; and, in 1919, while he was engaged on his ambitious novel "Prem Ashram" translated into Urdu under the title of "Gosnae-Afiat" and in the midst of his duties as teacher and superintendent of the school hostel, he passed his B.A. in II Division without ever setting foot in a college as a student.

Prem Chand left Government service where by the time of his death he would have risen very high indeed, and where he would have been one of the most senior officers in the Educational Department of the Province. He left service a few weeks after I left my post in the Provincial Civil Service during the Non-Co-operation days in 1919, when he was a little over thirty. By now, he had saved a little money, because his habits were simple and inexpensive in the extreme. He had had his share of adversity and all his life he was an ascetic without knowing it, and without anything of the hardntss and dryness, self-righteousness and intolerance of the sour-hearted ascetic. Here again, the innocence and the childlike simplicity of the man was unmistakable, and this drew me, as it did everybody else, silently and surely, ever nearer to him. There was the freshness and freedom and the virgin quality of the outdoor breezes in the man. He was so human, so unconventional!

He had about sixteen years more to live. He set up the Saraswati Press at Benares, built a "pacca" cottage in his ancestral village where he had intended to pass the rest of his days, which was not to be, and where he could only stay off and on. During his brief and irregular sojourns at this cottage, his house became a place almost of pilgrimage for loving admirers and disciples—the phrase would have surprised, pleased and embarrassed him—from all over India. Regular moneymaking, earning an honest and barely adequate livelihood for journalist or author in the vernacular has been rendered impossible in India. Who, in the name of the Bodleian, is the general public that ever buys a book in India?

Journalistic Activities

Prem Chand was compelled to accept service as Principal in some of the National Schools which had sprung up during the Non-Co-operation days. For about four or five years he was also editor-in-chief of the "Madhuri" and for a brief spell of less than a year he was in Bombay writing scenarios for Indian film producing company, for which he was paid nearly a thousand rupees a month. All this at broken and irregular intervals. When not in service, he was running his press from which were issued some of his own novels and collections of short stories. He also conducted a Hindi weekly, and the Hindi journal, "Hans," which is still being loyally and efficiently continued and edited by his wife Shrimati Shiva Rani Devi. He died in October last, after a severe and shattering attack of illness, which lasted about a couple of months. I was to go and take my last look of him at the beginning of the Dashehra vacation, but the news of his death reached me just before the vacation began.

Many distinguished people, some of them his literary comrades and disciples, and many others saw him during his illness in the house where he lay ill, tenderly and valiantly nursed by his wife. They found him the same man, simple, innocent, gay-hearted, with the bright zest of the genuine artist who was also a man, but shattered beyond all hope of recovery. Yet he was apparently completely unconscious of the seriousness of his condition. His mind was still brimful of ideas. Fruitful schemes for new work were eagerly mentioned by him. His talk was natural, spirited and spontaneous, with alternate lights of fun, earnestness, natural flare, thoughtfulness and lightheartedness, constantly playing upon it. On those unforgettable outbursts of laughter, peal after loud peal of merriment, which convulsed him every now and then as the funny side of things struck him, were now, very much feebler and fewer. The worn-out frame was already settling down to the final repose of Death and was now no more equal to the demands of those carefree boyish bursts of laughter, which those who had met him always associated with him. He lived in harness and he died in harness. The end when it came was so gentle and serene that it seemed like the conclusion of so many of his own stories.

When nearly a generation ago, Pandit Ratan Nath Dar Sarshar died, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, I think, wrote in the opening words of his fine and feeling tribute to the great departed writer published in the "Hindustan Review": "The magic pen of Pandit Ratan Nath Sarshar will write no more." It was very true. There is something magical in the super-abundance of racy narrative, incident and episode, figures, dialogues, wit, humour, fun and fancy, which constitute the four thousand pages of the "Fisana-e-Azad,"—and something unreal. It is said that Sarshar had taken his cue from Cervantes's "Don Quixote." But the great Don for all his fantastic excesses represented something inherently great, the deathless spirit of chivalry. Sarshar's work for all its undoubted genius represented a world that was inherently nothing. It was a vivid cinematographic presentation of a dream world, this picture gallery of the rapidly vanishing decadent 'Shia' aristocracy. Sarshar's mighty genius lay in immortalising this phantom world, this magic shadow show. There is always something of the fascination of the unreal about all aristocracies. This fascination has been caught up and held by a spell in the page of Sarshar's classic and in his other works which open like magic casements on this dream-world.

Magic Pen

The phrase "magic pen" would tell very little about the work of Prem Chand, in whose pages we begin to hear the first footfalls of the Indian cultural Renaissance. And in his work, as in every Renaissance, the abiding, living, deep-rooted, historic, forces of life found their first creative expression. It was the historical age-long culture of India, its first dim stirrings on the eve of its insurgent awakening, which began to find itself in story after story that issued from his pen. Nothing like it had been given to the world before, not even in the work of Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya and other great men and women writers of Bengal, whose work is story and novel, for all the insight and power which it has, is

(Continued on page 60)

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Ex-Minister's Allegations Against Bank Of Spain

"The Government Cannot Dispose At Will The Assets Of The Bank," He Says

A letter concerning the alleged illegal disposal of funds of the Bank of Spain has been sent to the President of the Bank of International Settlement at Basle by Senor Ventura, Minister of Finance in the Spanish Cabinet of 1931.

HIS POSITION

Senor Ventura was on October 28 last authorised by the Administrative Council of the Bank of Spain to deal with all negotiations relating to exports of gold from their treasury. "Even if the Bank of Spain is an institution that enjoys the privilege from the State of the issue of paper money", says Senor Ventura, "this does not in any way imply that the Government can dispose at will of the assets of the Bank and the rights of its shareholders; it only has this power strictly within the limits fixed by its constitution and laws. Secondly, the gold which constitutes the assets of the Bank of Spain for the legal cover of the bank notes in circulation, can only be disposed of for a definite end—for regularisation of the exchange and by means of the authority of a law duly passed in the Cortes.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

"The formalities demanded by the Constitution and laws have in no way been complied with. Consequently, the disposition of the gold referred to constitutes an act of spolation which cannot validly deprive the Bank of its assets, nor the holders of Bank notes of their gurantee". The Bank will take such action as it considers necessary to preserve its rights, continues Senor Ventura. The Problem, he adds, is, however, not only of a private or exclusively national nature: it deeply affects international financial relations and national and international exchanges. For this reason it is considered necessary to lodge a protest through the Bank of International Settlements.—I.I.Service.

Cotton Production in Abyssinia

MILAN, (By Air Mail).

An estimate of the total production of cotton in all Abyssinian territory may reach something like 300,000 bales, and attain the quality of that grown in Egypt, which is the best in the world, according to Signor Eugenio Ceceoni in "L'-Economic Nationale". There are three problems, so far as cotton is concerned in Ethiopia. First, the raising of cotton goods. Third, the formation of a cotton industry on the spot. Let us examine them; All the research work done so far, has failed to provide us with adequate data as to the amount of production of Ethiopian cotton. There are no statistics available, and there is not any established cotton market there. We can conclude from this, that all Ethiopian cotton, produced on the spot, was either used by natives for their own needs, or it was sold in Eritrea the Sudan or Kenya colony, thus escaping any form of control.

FAVOURABLE CLIMATE

However, before the war, Baron Mylius made a survey of the situation, and some other information is available in English publications. For instance we know that in southern Ethiopia, cotton is sown in May, and the harvest begins in July. It is also said in the plantations of Jubaland, and around Lake Tsana, where irrigation is available, cotton grows very satisfactorily. It is interesting to note in this connection, that art of this cotton may be shipped to the United States, in exchange for the inferior American qualities, that constitutes something like 70 per cent of all cotton used in our textile industry, for low priced goods. The Ethiopian climate with its succession of rainy and dry seasons is especially favourable to cotton Italy upto a few years ago consumed between 800-900,000 bales yearly. It may be quite possible to raise one third of this amount in Ethiopia. With an annual expense of between 250 and 300 million liras, Italy in a few years may secure a very satisfactory supply of cotton. What is needed, is chiefly a sufficient investment of capital, skilled planters, technical experts, an abundance of unskilled labour, and good management.

INSUFFICIENT CAPITAL

Before the war, about 40 per cent of all Ethiopian trade was going through Aden. But that will be changed now. The industrialisation of Ethiopia is possible and necessary. There is room for oil refineries, cotton ginning, coffee sorting, and ore smelting. Africa is an immense market, and once developed into a great cotton centre will come closer to the great markets of cotton goods that are in India, China, Siam, Dutch East Indies and so on. We can go on; we do not possess sufficient capital. But with due preparation, that point also will be attended to.—I. I. Service

Nippon's Shipping Ambitions

At the joint conference of Government officials and shipping men, held at the Kobe Office of the O. S. K. under the auspices of the Shipowners' Association, Mr. Maeda, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Communications, explained the new shipping encouragement schemes which will cost at least K100,000,000 to the national coffer.

PROMISE

Mr. Maeda stated that though nothing definite can be said until the approval of the Finance Ministry has been secured, the Communications Ministry is anxious to materialise the schemes in the immediate future. One of the questions taken up at the Conference was the unification of administrative machinery relative to shipping. Mr. Maeda assured the shipping men present that the matter has been studied by his Department for sometime and that some step towards it will be taken at an early opportunity. Referring to the existing of two seamens' unions, regarding which many shipowners present complained, Mr. Maeda said that the Government is keenly alive to the necessity of an amalgamation and will take further steps in that direction. He expressed the hope that shipowners as well will redouble their efforts towards co-operation with seamen. In reply to the objection raised by a shipowner to the conclusion of an exchange agreement with other countries, Mr. Maeda stated that the communications department will communicate to the finance Department the ship owner's wishes to take the position of shipping into consideration at all times. Mr. Maeda assured the shipping men present of his readiness to do his utmost towards the elimination of the alleged anti-Japanese shipping movement in China and elsewehere. When several ship owners opposed the imposition of sales tax on freight income and suggested the imposition of a sale tax on freight income and suggested the imposition of a tax on an overall profit for a certain period, Mr. Maeda said that the proposal was new to him. He promised to consult with the Finance Ministry in this connection.

MORE PLANS

Lastly, as regards the above shipping encouragement schemes, executive of the Association said that the Association will not raise any objection to them since they have already been definitely fixed by the Communications Ministry and submitted to the Finance Ministry, but that as the schemes are liable to benefit large ship owners rather than small parties the authorities should give the utmost attention to their execution. —I. I. Service.

On The Borders Of Finland

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Finland is pushing forward her programme of military fortifications on the Russian border with relentless energy. The fortification of the "key-island" of Aoland in the Finnish Gulf will be terminated before December. Huge military aerodromes are constructed at almost all the strategically important points of the country such as Wasa, Uleaborg, Wyborg, Kotka and Kemi. Finland, clearly, could not execute such a comprehensive programme of military construction without the financial and technical co-operation of Germany. The Reich wishes to prepare Finland as a convenient starting point for her great future attack on the Soviets. That this not mere imagination was shown lately by an incident between a Finnish and Russian border-post. For no apparent reason the Finnish frontier-guards opened fire on their Russian colleagues who had to retreat in great haste. Shortly afterwards, a mixed German-Japanese military commission inspected the fortified Finnish border-posts. The dispursing of the Soviet-guard was intended to cover the traces of this visit.

Soviet Cotton

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

This year's plan of cotton deliveries to the State has been carried out a month ahead of time. The quantity of the new crop delivered to date is, 1,877, 517 tons, representing 485,000 tons more than was delivered by the same period last year. Eighty per cent of the cotton delivered is of the highest grade. Seventy per cent is 29 mm. and more in length. Cotton picking and the delivery of supplies is still continuing. It is anticipated that the total deliveries this year will be equal to the supplies estimated in the second Five-Year plan for cotton will have been carried out in four years.—I. I. Service.

INSULIN FOR INSANITY

An important advance in the treatment of a form of insanity hitherto largely incurable has been made in England. The new method of treatment is to give insulin by injection to a fasting patient so as to produce deliberately a considerable lowering of the amonut of sugar in blood. It appears that "insulin shock" has a beneficial effect upon the patient. The usual length of treatment seemes to be somewhere between four and six weeks, and the results are stated to be "promising".

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"RAIN OF BOMBS" ON MADRID

Scottish Woman Describes Scenes Of Terror In Beleaguered Capital

A Scottish woman's description of the bombardment of Madrid is contained in a letter received by Sir Daniel Stevenson, Chancellor of Glasgow University, which reached Glasgow last month from Spain. The writer is Miss Jacobsen, the liaison officer with the Scottish ambulance unit in Spain, which Sir Daniel was responsible for sending to the war front last September, says the "Manchester Guardian."

"At the moment," writes Miss Jacobsen, "shells are coming over from the front, which is now practically on the tram lines just outside Madrid. Machine-gun and rifle fire is reverberating on all sides, both Government and rebel, and now three enormous Junker brutes are cruising overhead with an escort of 16 small scouting 'planes, to whose bombs are due the murder of many women and children in Madrid.

"But we have got so accustomed to all this inferno. The day before yesterday aeroplanes were six different times over Madrid, and the last time Watters (one of the Scottish ambulance unit drivers) and I happened to be in the vicinity of the Town Hall, near where the bombs were dropping. It was a perfect rain of huge ones which came down.

"I thought the town was being blown up, as is so often predicted. They say rather than let Franco in they will blow the whose place to smithereens, just as happened at Irun.

"The 'planes came so suddenly that I did not know what it was, but simply took refuse in a portico where Watters shoved me.

"One woman was in hysterics, screaming and foaming at the mouth. I really thought it was the beginning of the end.

THE HUNT FOR WOUNDED.

"Immediately the bombs stopped dropping Watters and I dashed out on the hunt for wounded. Down we rushed like mad to the scene of the disaster, and met men who had been digging trenches crawling up on all fours in a state of absolute terror.

"But in spite of all the bombs dropped only one man was wounded and another was in a fit, due to shock. Farther on, in another place, we found half a house blown away and five dead, and, of course, in other parts of the town there were all sorts of casualties.

"I have interrupted this letter to rush to the balcony at the British Embassy to see another fight. Two aeroplanes came down, but whether they are Government or rebel we do not know.

"We had been taking wounded from the Hospital de Sangre all morning to the Palace Hotel, but when we got down in the afternoon we were asked to cross Toledo Bridge and go up a road to pick up casualties.

"At this time there was perfect hell going on—shells, rifle, and machine-gun fire. Shells were bursting close to the hospital and on the Toledo road. But Watters and I got into our ambulance and made a dash for the bridge.

"Not a soul was to be seen except some soldiers trying to cross the bridge on their stomachs.

CHAO SAND SHAMBLES.

"I yelled to Watters, 'Get on quick across the bridge!' but all he said was 'What's your hurry?' and drove across self-possessed as ever. The other side was desolation, chaos, and shambles. I simply did not recognise it from the day before; buildings torn to pieces, two houses on fire, every window shattered, bits of armoured cars and heaven knows what piled up everywhere.

"We turned up another road and we thought every minute was going to be our last. We could not find the first-aid post for the simple reason that it was now slightly in advance instead of behind the front line, but we did find it, and collared the wounded.

"Then a tank came down blazing at the tail, the driver still unhurt, but three dead inside and burning. A shell must have got down the turret, killing and then burning.

"We dragged them out, but as we do not carry dead in the ambulance we had to leave them in a shed for the lorry which comes up at night to take them away.

"KEEP YOUR HEAD DOWN."

"The next problem was to get the ambulance turned in the face of all that firing. Watters, still as calm as ever, told me to 'jump to it' just as though we were leaving Glasgow on that never-to-be-forgotten September 17 when we set out for Spain. Well, we got turned and down the road to the cheers of the men behind the sandbags. Watters told me to keep my head down on my knees crossing the bridge. How glad I was to get across the Toledo Bridge!

"So all's well that ends well, and our luck is still in."

The letter reached Glasgow through air-mail facilities provided by Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, Charge d'Affaires at the British Embassy in Madrid.

Scene usually witnessed outside Buckingham Palace, when the King starts from the Palace to participate in ceremonial functions like the opening of Parliament, etc.

London University College students pulling the College "dragon" to pieces in their annual "rag," which acts as a rehearsal for their hospital collection day.

DE VALERA'S JOKE CAME TRUE.

Ten years ago Eamonn De Valera was asked whether he would like to fly. Jokingly he replied: "My first flight will be with Lindbergh".

Last month the joke came true. Lindbergh took De Valera for a flight over Dublin in a new Miles Mohawk monoplane, which he tested at Baldonnell military aerdrome.

MILLION CARTRIDGES EVERY DAY.

According to an Johannesberg report the extension of the Modderfontein dynamite factory will be completed before the end of the year.

When the factory is in full production it will be capable of producing 1,000,000 catridges every day.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

HEAR THE BIRDS

—On Your Gramophone

Mr. Ludwig Koch, who a year ago produced the first gramophone records of his native German birds' songs, as illustrating a bird-book, has collaborated with the British ornithologist Mr. E. M. Nicholson to make the first book of the kind in England, and at the Society of Arts where the new records were played and the new book was on view, Mr. Koch, to show that people had long tried to capture artificially the songs of birds, produced a little metal-caged bird—the very nightingale, it seemed, of the Hans Anderson story—and a fifty-year-old record of the song of what we charitably believed to be a chaffinch, though it was hard to tell, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Then Mr. Koch's records were played, and were, on the whole, excellent. We had Professor Julian Huxley's assurance that they were far better than Mr. Koch's German records or than similar records made in America. But not all the birds recorded equally well. The turtel-dove and the wood-pigeon seemed as nearly life-like as record could make them, and the song-thrush sang clearly and beautifully But there was a squeak in the bass shirps of the nightingal; and the blackbird, and the woodpecker drummed a little too resonantly. The sensitive recording microphone had not always been sensitive enough.

Yet it was hard to criticise anything so pleasant—and so difficult to record. Mr. Nicholson said that between the uncomforting hours of two and five in the morning was the best time for the recording, as then there were fewest foreign sounds to interfere. The making of two records had meant the wasting of 150. They had recorded the songs of about 24 birds (fourteen were in the book), and there remained about 150 more English birds which sang or which had a call worth recording. He and Mr. Koch intended in time to record the lot—a task even harder than that of Mr. Koch in Germany, where the songsters were fewer and their songs shorter.

SCIENCE ENDS DRESS POSER

Science has settled a question which argument has failed to decide. Does a man dress more sensibly in cool weather than a woman?

The scientist is Mr. C. T. Angus, of the Industrial Physiology Department, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

And this, according to the latest issue of the Journal of the Textile Institute, is what he found—that in still air loose parts of the man's clothing were only two per cent. warmer than those of the woman's and the tight parts not more than 4.4 per cent. In wind the man's clothing showed to considerable advantage.

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COSMIC RAY STUDIES

92,000 FEET UP IN SKY

Physicist Reports Decrease In Ionization Effect After 66,000-Foot Level

Cosmic ray studies obtained 92,000 feet in the sky—20,000 feet higher than man has ever soared—were disclosed briefly on Nov. 7 by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, says the Pasadena correspondent of the Associated Press of U. S. A.

The noted student of the rays, celestial energy bullets with a voltage of many billions, reported on results obtained with instrument-carrying balloons which rose to the very edge of the earth's stratosphere. He placed the 92,000-foot level at 98.3 per cent. through the atmosphere.

He said that electroscope readings showed maximum cosmic ray ionization at about 66,000 feet and a drop of 22 per cent. in ionization at 92,000 feet.

Ionization is the process by which the molecules of a substance are broken up into small electrified particles called ions. This can be caused either by ordinary electrical current or certain rays.

"These results," Dr. Millikan declared, "combined with similar accurate measurements on the variation of cosmic ray intensities as a function of latitude, both at sea level and at altitudes of 22,000 feet, indicate (1) that atmospheric cosmic ray ionization is not produced in appreciable amount by incoming protons and (2) that the Oppenheimer-Bethe-Heitler law of nuclear absorption is not valid for incoming electrons of a few billion E-volts of energy.

SPECIAL APPARATUS DEVISED.

Investigators, Dr. Millikan among them have reported divergent results on the problem of determining the degree of absorption of cosmic radiation in the earth's atmosphere.

Dr. Millikan has inclined to the view that cosmic rays represent energy radiated in interstellar space by the creation of such atoms as helium and oxygen out of electrons and protons.

Physicists have determined that gamma rays from the earth itself produce ions and that ions also are produced by what they call radio-active emanations in the atmosphere.

This latest instrumental recording, the highest ever made, Dr. Millikan reported, resulted from apparatus devised by his assistants, H. V. Neher and S. K. Haynes. The Neher electroscope, automatically charged from a battery, provided in a manned balloon flight several years ago readings up to 62,000 feet.

No way then was known of carrying a repeatedly charging electroscope higher in the stratosphere. This was because of the weight of a 300 to 400 volt battery. Mr. Neher and Mr. Haynes constructed condensers of sufficient lightness, electrical capacity and freedom from leakage to replace batteries as recharging sources.

The whole apparatus, electroscope, clockwork, photographic film, recording barometer and thermometer, with parachute and protective steelwire basket, weighs only 2 pounds 3 ounces.

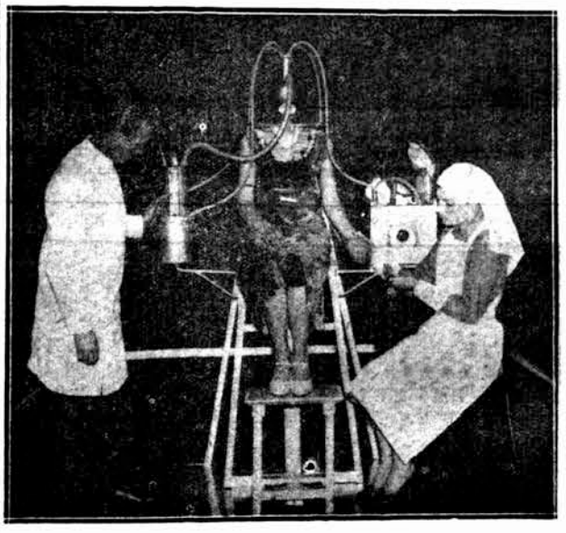
BALLOONS GREATLY IMPROVED.

Balloon manufacturers provided greatly improved balloons at a cost of dol. 2 each, compared with the former dol. 100.

From San Antonio, Texas, five flights were sent up this Summer. Five balloons of three-meter diameter, arranged in tandem 20 feet apart, were so inflated as to provide a lift for the apparatus, assuring an ascent at from 150 to 200 meters a minute.

As the string approached the top of the flight, the bursting of one balloon slowed down the rate of rise considerably. The bursting of the second balloon enabled the instrument to remain at nearly the same level for a long time, until the third balloon broke, when it began to descend. There was thus, Dr. Millikan said, an automatic levelling-off period such as a pilot can make in airplane ascents, and this occurred where accurate readings were needed.

The clock was provided with a special contact which at the end of three and a half hours detached the parachute from the remaining balloons so that the instrument was brought relatively rapidly back to earth. The parachute was of red silk so as to attract attention when it landed.



Thousands of people are flocking to see "the woman without a head" at a store in Peckham, London. The optical illusion is obtained by an apparatus operated by Professor A. C. Guildford. The girl sits on the machine and seems to have been decapitated. A tube leads to the spot where her mouth should be and through this the headless girl receives refreshment. Photo shows the "headless" girl with Professor A. C. Guildford on left.

HUMANS INFLUENCE BIRD SONG

German Nationalist's Discovery

A German cuckoo sings with a deeper note than an English cuckoo, but in South Germany, where human voices are softer, the note of a chaffinch is also softer.

These discoveries have been made by Mr. Ludwig Koch, the German naturalist, who left his country when Hitler came to power.

In England he has made records of the songs of wild English birds with Mr. E. M. Nicholson, honorary secretary of the British Trust for Ornithology.

Mr. Nicholson told the "News Chronicle":

"Mr. Koch's records are of the utmost value to ornithologists. Other work the British Trust for Ornithology is doing includes, on the economic side, bud-eating by birds—what buds they eat, when and where and what for.

"Tameness of birds is being investigated and homing experiments made.

"Storm petrels, Manx shearwaters and puffins from Mr. Lockley's bird-observatory island off the Pembrokeshire coast were taken to Start Point, Devon, and released. They flew back to their nesting grounds, 200 miles away, in 10 hours."

IS THE STRATOSPHERE USEFUL?

Put Mont Blanc on top of Mount Everest and Snowdon on top of both and you are still a good way below the new aeroplane height record. Having contrived to soar 50,000 feet in the air, mankind is busy wondering to what practical use he can put his achievement.

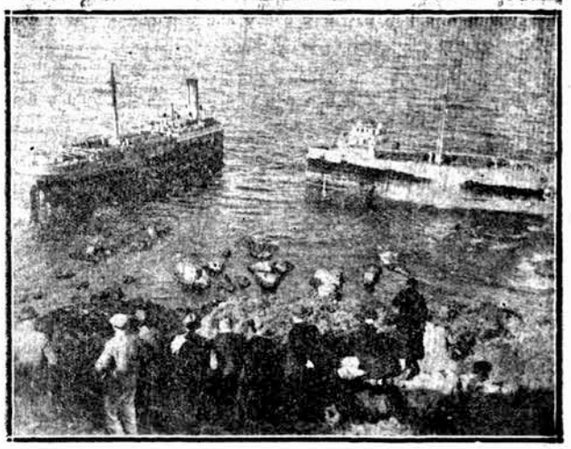
An aeroplane that can only fly at 180 miles an hour at sea level can fly at 550 miles an hour at that height, because of the diminished resistance of the rarefield air. That would mean London to New York in less than six hours.

Moreover, in the stratosphere it will not encounter storms and cross-currents, and so the pilot will be able to set a straight course and keep to it. There is a constant wind in the direction opposite to the rotation of the earth, so that steering will be very simple.

But there will have to be a new type of engine. The internal combustion engine needs oxygen and there is too little oxygen to supply it at 50,000 feet. In Russia they are already experimenting for stratosphere flying with a combination of a normal engine and a rocket system; and there is talk of rocketing mailes across the English Channel by using a trajectory which will reach the stratosphere.

One scientist has been pointing out that the stratosphere has possibilities as a health resort—plenty of sunshine and ultra-violet rays.

Presentation of the Marshall's baton to the new President of the Polish Republic, General Smigly-Rydz.



These are not two steamers, as you may be led to think, but the 5,686-ton American steamer "Bessemer City," broken in half on the rocks at Penennis Point, Cornwall.

"Woman, Generally Speaking, Is Generally Speaking"

Sir H. P. Mody's Vision Of Her Role In Reformed Legislatures

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Sir Homi Mody, was the speaker of the evening at an 'At Home' arranged by the National Indian Association (Bombay Ladies' Branch) at Admiralty House.

Overawed by the number of women present, he was at great pains to make his position clear.

He hoped that a profound address was not expected of him.

He disclaimed all knowledge of the fair sex and was not there to teach the women what to do in their homes or legislatures.

He was there for a friendly chat, not suggesting that the subject was frivolous.

REVOLUTION AT WORK.

He knew his safety lay in being inconsequential; more words and less matter, and craved for indulgence, this not being the first time that he had craved for indulgence.

In another place everytime he opened his mouth, he put his foot into it. He was afraid he would do the same on this occasion.

These last fifty years had seen a great revolution in the status of women.

In the olden days, women had always been regarded as the weaker sex, whose main object in life was the bringing up of a family and looking after the home.

Herbert Spencer said that woman was in a different stage of evolution—an undeveloped man.

Kaiser summed up the woman in the words "Child-Clothes-Church-Kitchen."

But the end of the 19th century saw a revolution in woman's status.

All shackles were thrown off, women invaded schools and colleges and chaper ones went their way.

BABY OR BABY AUSTINS?

Family life also underwent a change; modern science made it no longer necessary for couples to have large families.

A schoolboy was asked "which is the animal with the greatest attachment for men. The schoolboy wrote: "The animal with the greatest attachment to man is woman."

Sir H. P. thought that bringing up a family and looking after the home was no longer the dominant purpose in a woman's life.

He was even told that some women prefer baby-Austins to babies.

Our grandmothers thought that marriages were made in heaven but according to him some of them atleast, these days were lived in the other place.

A bachelor has been described as 'A man who looks before he leaps and does not leap.'

Speech and action had become more free, whereas in Victorian society you could not mention legs not even the legs of a table.

MEN TAKE TO KNITTING.

He rather deplored this topsy-turvy world where women had given up knitting and men had taken to manufacturing underclothes for women.

This revolution in woman's status was considerably accelerated by woman's invasion of the professions.

From working in factories, and home-services and as teachers, they gradually became telephone girls and typists (their face being their fortune) and invaded offices.

Some of the men forgetting that girls with good figures are not necessarily good at figures.

He for one viewed these developments with great misgivings.

The machine age and the so-called triumphs of science left him cold, for more and more human beings were ousted by the machine.

In the United States alone there were eleven million women workers. That shows how many able-bodied men, the women were displacing.

Even a worm will turn, and the men were beginning to turn.

Sir H. P. hoped that the subtle suggestion of comparing men and worms would appeal to the women present.

Thus counter-revolution was headed not by the old women of the speaker's sex, but by the youth of the country.

Dorothy Thomson, one of the foremost journalist when disputing the argument of women displacing men says that all the best paid jobs are held by men—and if means are devised to make child bearing an easy and simple matter, men would get into that too.

Speaking of the problems of women in India Sir H. P. said that women in India had led practically sheltered, almost cloistered lives, thus cramping their development.

Whatever their status in the home might be, their outward status was negligible, made negligible by man-made laws.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

But he rejoiced in the new development where women were throwing off their shackles discarding the purdah and going in more and more for education—not that clever wives were always an undiluted blessing.

One of the Commissioner of India trying to show the lamentable female illiteracy, instead of giving statistics put it very picturesquely by saying that as many as 68 educated men were competing for the hand of one educated girl.

Dealing with the political opportunities open to women, he said that women were exhorted to be in the front line for freedom.

But if that meant getting up on a platform and shouting themselves hoarse, then he would raise his hand in protest.

Imagine a vision in blue and pink having rotten eggs thrown at her!

Under the new Constitution women had acquired 50 seats in the Central and Provincial Legislatures with a double right of entrance and a double vote from their own constituency and from the general electorate.

He sincerely hoped that they would not also claim the double right of speech. As a philosopher has said:

"Woman generally speaking is generally speaking."

In closing Sir H. P. Mody begged the women not to impair the mystery and glamour of their sex by this insistence on equality of sex.

For men must work for women and be inspired by them to great and noble deeds.

Woman Footballer Sued For Divorce

A divorce action brought by Herr Karl Lutz, of Vienna, who alleges that his pretty, 28-year-old wife plays football instead of looking after their home, has opened at Vienna.

Frau Lutz plays half-back for the Tempo team and is one of Austria's best-known women players.

"HE ENCOURAGED ME"

The husband in evidence said that she used the housekeeping money for football boots, shorts, jersys and stockings.

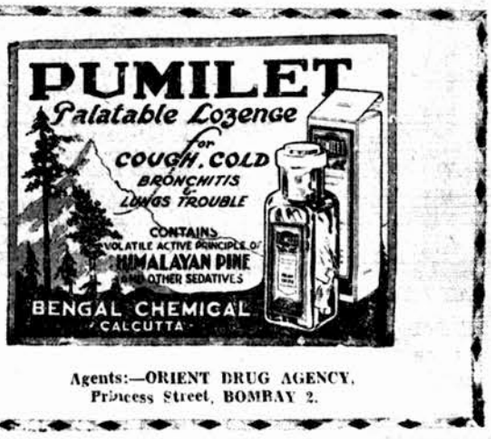
She came home at midnight when she was training, he added and he had to cook, keep house and look after their son.

Before the hearing, Frau Lutz told reporters that her husband first encouraged her to play. "Now I live for football", she added.

1 IN 100,000

An X-ray examination of a three-year-old girl at Louisville, Kentucky, showed that her heart and other vital organs were on the right side of her body instead of the left.

The doctors who made the examination issue a bulletin stating that this happens only in the case of one person out of 100,000.



Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Why Japan Fears Russia

Soviet Can Concentrate Formidable Force With Efficient Aircraft On Frontier

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"Daily Telegraph" Military Correspondent writes:—

The increased tension created by the signing of the German-Japanese pact synchronising with the completion of the new Trans-Siberian Railway, announced in the "Daily Telegraph" on Saturday, makes a study of the strategical situation in the Far East of peculiar interest.

Ever since the Sino-Japanese War in 1898, when Japan believed herself unjustly deprived of the victor's spoils by pressure from Russia, Germany, and France, the cardinal points in her policy have been preparation for a fight to a finish with Russia for military predominance and commercial supremacy in the Far East.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904 ended in exhaustion on both sides and almost stalemate, though Japan succeeded in securing the ejection of Russia from Manchuria as a reward for all her sacrifices.

She also obtained control of the South Manchurian Railway, but this was not enough. The province had come to be regarded as the 'glacis' of the defence of the island empire, and she was determined, sooner or later, to get it completely within her orbit.

The army of 14,000 men ostensibly guarding the railway was able to provoke an incident in September, 1931, which served as a protest for the absorption of the whole of the province, and this was eventually extended southwards as far as the Great Wall.

She had already prepared harbours at Rashin and Seishin, in Korea, and built railways to link up with the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin and Mutanchiang.

Since the acquisition of Manchukuo she has been feverishly pushing railways towards the western, northern, and north-eastern frontiers. These have been described by the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in the Far East in the paper of September 10, last.

Japan has now secured the necessary depth for her protection and for the strategic deployment of her armies in case of war with Russia. She will now be able to land troops simultaneously at Rashin, Seishin, Antung, and Dairen, with direct railway communication to the fan-shaped frontier in the north. Not that she is resting on her oars, as her continuous penetration by military, political and commercial means of Mongolia clearly indicates.

RUSSIA ACTIVE

Russia, as may be imagined, has not been idle either, since the Japanese Army showed its hand in Manchuria in 1931. She has been steadily fortifying the frontier, increasing her Army in the Far East and developing her strategic railways. At the same time steps have been taken to lessen the excessive dependence upon the long line of railway communication running near the frontier between Vladivostok and Moscow.

Munition factories have been built, and agriculture and stock-raising have been put in hand on a large scale to make the Far Eastern provinces self-supporting.

For the first year or so after the occupation of Manchukuo it looked as if Japan would definitely be too much for the Russian garrisons of hostilities broke out. But the balance of strength has now swung the other way, and the Japanese are well aware that the Russian forces are now too strong. At the present time Russia has between Chita and Vladivostok a force of about 200,000 men, or 10 divisions. She has the best aircraft.

JAPAN'S FEARS.

It is the activity of Soviet bombers from Vladivostok which the Japanese chiefly fear, as their principal towns are all within range. One of the obscure dispensations of Providence had decreed that the Russian is naturally a very fine pilot, whereas the Japanese finds it extremely difficult to adopt himself to the air, and the personal efficiency of his air force suffers in consequence.

The Japanese army is strong, and consists of a peace strength of 17 divisions but it would be impossible to employ more than a portion of them in the north of Manchukuo. A considerable force would be necessary in Jehol and Chakar to watch China and prevent a junction between the Chinese army and the Soviet army in outer Mongolia.

Large forces would also be required to guard the vulnerable communications running through Manchukuo, where bandits would multiply for raiding as Japanese difficulties increased. The whole of their left flank would also need guarding. In all 100,000 men would probably be required to hold Manchukuo and North China. This would seriously reduce the numbers available for the investment of Vladivostok, and the Japanese would probably stand on the defensive elsewhere while this was being attempted.

MAIN ATTACK.

The main attack of Soviet Russia would probably be on air offensive against Japan and the seaports of Korea, combined with a thrust against the Japanese left through Outer Mongolia, while endeavouring to raise a rebellion behind the Japanese front in Manchukuo.

The prospect does not seem particularly inviting for Japan. Her difficulty in the last war was that she had no real military objective.

The further she went westward into the wilds of Siberia, the weaker she became, without gaining any corresponding military advantage. The situation is much the same to-day except that she is now in a position to attack Vladivostok. This would be an extremely costly and difficult operation, and even if Japan succeeded in taking it, would not break Russian resistance.

WAR ON TWO FRONTS.

The prospects would, of course, be changed if Russia were engaged in war in Europe at the same time. But she is stronger in the Far East at the present moment than she has ever been, and has made great efforts to prepare for a war on two fronts by making the Eastern one to some extent self-supporting.—United Press.

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WELLS PLANS A WORLD BRAIN

Missing Element In Modern Human Social Mechanism

Flinging, as he said, "moderation to the winds," Mr. H. G. Wells, in a lecture to the Royal Institution, outlined what he called a New World Encyclopaedia, sketching it as "A scheme for the reorganisation and reorientation of education and information throughout the world."

He was, he said, thinking of a super-university, a world brain; nothing less.

Mr. Wells briefly ran through the state of the world to-day.

"If I might attempt a sweeping generalisation about the general course of human history in the 18 years that have followed the war I believe I should have you with me if I described it as a series of flounderings, violent, ill-directed mass movements, slack drifting here and convulsive action there," he said. "We talk about the dignity of history. There is no dignity yet in human history."

If usage had not dulled us, we should think our species collectively insane to go about its business in this haphazard, planless, negligent fashion.

"THE MISSING ELEMENT"

Defining his suggestion to remedy this "missing element in the modern human social mechanism" Mr. Wells said he would take it first from the point of view of the ordinary educated citizen.

"I will ask you to imagine how this world encyclopaedic organisation would enter into his life and how it would affect him.

"From his point of view the world encyclopaedia would be a row of volumes in his own home or in some neighbouring house or in a convenient public library or in any school or college and in this row of volumes he would without any great toil or difficulty find it clear understandable language and kept up to date:

"The ruling concepts of our social order,

"The outlines and main particulars in all fields of knowledge,

"An exact and reasonably detailed picture of our universe,

"A general history of the world, and

"If by any chance he wanted to pursue a question into its ultimate detail, a trustworthy and complete system of reference to primary sources of knowledge."

Such an encyclopaedia would provide the mental background of every intelligent man in the world. It would be an undogmatic Bible to a world culture.

Two objections, one that no two people think alike and that differences of opinion might mar the authority of the encyclopaedia, and the other that if successful it might tend to stereotype people, Mr. Wells quickly dismissed.

The answer to the first, he said was that the encyclopaedia would be "a clearing house of misunderstandings" which would compel men to come to terms with one another; and to the second that he preferred a garden to a swamp.

The variety and beauty of life were not enhanced if all the clocks in a town kept different times.

Mr. Wells disclaimed any intention of writing this encyclopedia himself. Such a rumour had got about.

"I implore you not to let that touch of personal absurdity belittle the greatness and urgency of the cause I am pleading."

What was wanted first was a promotion organisation to survey the available material much of which existed already though in a state of impotent diffusion. Perhaps it might be produced on the scale of ten or twenty thousand items.

Next a general editorial board and departmental boards dealing with separate fields of interest would have to come into being.

He saw no reason why the capital needed for these promotion activities should not be forthcoming.

Mr. Wells suggested that a language, preferably English, as having a wide range, should be adopted."—"News-Chronicle".

Tipping May Now Be A Crime

"Handing sixpence to a waiter—fined 10s."

This is the sort of thing we shall find in the English courts soon—if a group of M.P.s have their way.

A Bill published recently proposes to make tipping in hotels and restaurants illegal, and provides guilty of an offence and shall be that "the giver of a tip shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1 for the first offence, and £5 for each subsequent offence".

Six M.P.s are backing the Bill.

In The World Of Bridge

PROMOTION

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

The main function of a high card is to win a trick. But almost as important as that is its duty to make it easier for other high cards to win tricks. In other words a player should try, when he wins a trick, to promote the value of other cards in his own hand or in his partner's.

West's failure to recognize this principle in the hand below permitted South to make his game.

South dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡ (1)	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♡ (2)	Pass	3 N T (3)	Pass
4 ♡ (4)	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) South was not using the two-way three-bid. Otherwise, this would have been a perfect three-heart bid.

(2) An almost forcing rebid.

(3) With more than one honor-trick, North properly responds. Three notrump shows strength in more than one suit.

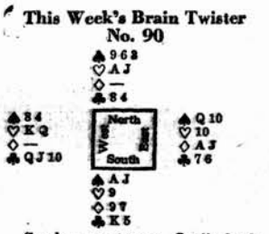
(4) South prefers to play the hand at hearts. He cannot be greatly blamed for this decision, although three notrump could have been made very easily.

West opened the five of spades and East won with the King. The club was returned, South winning with the Ace. Declarer immediately led a low diamond.

West decided that not more than one diamond trick could be taken. He therefore played the Ace of diamonds and led a small diamond. Declarer won in the dummy and returned to his hand by ruffing a club. A low diamond was led and ruffed by dummy's nine, but East over-ruffed. The defenders, however, were powerless to prevent declarer from taking the Jack of diamonds as his tenth trick.

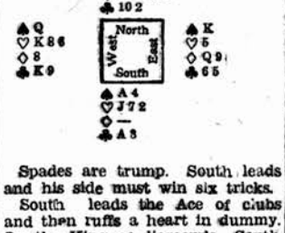
West should not have played the Ace of diamonds but should have permitted dommy's King to win the first diamond trick. East would have won the second trick with the Queen. West's Ace-ten would then have remained as a tenace over declarer's Jack, and since East could over-ruff dummy, declarer would have been unable to avoid the loss of three diamond tricks in addition to the spade.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 90



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win seven tricks

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 89



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

South leads the Ace of clubs and then ruffs a heart in dummy. On the King of diamonds South discards a club. A club is then ruffed by the Ace. The low spade puts East on lead. East must return a diamond up to the Ace-ten.

Nobel Peace Prize Winner Interviewed

Herr Ossietzky Progressing Well In Berlin Hospital

BERLIN, Nov. 24.

I was permitted to see Herr Carl von Ossietzky, the distinguished pacifist writes, and to offer him my respectful congratulations upon the award to him, announced to-day in Oslo, of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The interview took place in the corridor of a wing in the West End Hospital Berlin. In the company of another foreign correspondent I had stood a quarter of an hour separated, without knowing it, from the ward in which Herr von Ossietzky is lying by the entrance door only. One of the physicians attending Herr von Ossietzky eventually courteously granted permission for me to see him.

Standing waiting in the hospital corridor while the physician entered Herr von Ossietzky's ward one looked out upon the outlines of bare trees thrown up by the soiled white misty light of a November afternoon.

The ward door at last opened, and slowly a short but stooping fighre, clad in the stuped "blues" of a general hospital patient, appeared. Though his movements were made with the deliberation of obvious effort Herr von Ossietzky walked unaided, and was able to remain standing beside the doctor. His head was slightly bowed and his ascetic features bore an unnatural passive look. There was a flush on h's cheeks, however, and possibly the occasion contributed to a slight warmth in them.

Mentally he seemed to be composed. He extended the blanched, weak hand of an invalid in response to mine. I apologised for the visit and told him that I had learned that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Prehaps if he felt well enough he could say a word to the English press.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

With perfect courtesy and a wan smile Herr von Ossietzky said he was unable in his present position to express any view upon the award. "The news," he said "was conveyed to me through the responsible officials about an hour ago by telegram. I am surprised and pleased." He indicated, however, that he had not been altogether completely unprepared for the news.

I asked whether he would be able to travel to Oslo to receive the prize. He said that would have to be decided.

"I have been here fourteen days," said Herr von Ossietzky in reply to a question about his health. "I spent last summer in another hospital. I am better than I was during the summer" he added.

The hospital in which Herr von Ossietzky is a patient is a municipal institution, and enjoys the best reputation for the care and comfort of its patients of any in Berlin. It is situated in spacious grounds in the western suburbs. Herr von Ossietzky is in a general ward with a number of other patients, and is allowed to have visitors twice a week on the regular days set aside for this purpose.

The physician who permitted the interview told me that the ailment from which Herr von Ossietzky is suffering is capable of successful treatment. I had the impression that he was in good hands in the West End Hospital.

Touring India In A Bullock Cart

(Continued from page 10)

deluge of rain was difficult to contend with, aided by a strong cross breeze which came in gusts and at every gust both "Buster" and "Rarity" diveted off their course. My lantern blew out twice. Please don't laugh, it is called a "Hurricane lantern!"

As we drew closer to Nipani, we came across a tree which had been blown down across the road, and cautiously, aided by the vivid flashes of lightening we wound our way round, and eventually arrived at the Travellers' Bungalow, much to my relief, for I was drenched, and feeling rather chilly. The beastly rain was very wet.

At Kagal we received much hospitality from a Mr. Mench.

Chapter IV

THE RETURN OF THE "PRODIGAL."

Thursday, 21st May found us at Belgaum and here we caught another storm.

Here too I was compelled to have some teeth extracted and to add to the trouble, my tongue was badly lacerated during extraction, so much so that I was unable to speak for a week. Gee! What a penance! Fancy me, not able to "talk!"

After repairs to my tongue, we set about arranging for the disposal of "Rarity". To travel further with him was impossible. Poor "Rarity," I felt a little sorry to part with him, but more sorry for myself, for "with all his faults I loved him still," he was very docile.

So exit "Rarity," enter "Bunny," a bull Florrie fancied and bought. "Bunny" was a very young bull and had never been in a cart before. So, on leaving Belgaum and arriving at the first incline, "Bunny" was lost—the little fellow didn't know how to "pull up" and the burden of the drag fell on "Buster."

Dharwar was reached in due course and on Friday 19th June, "Buster" returned home to Hubli two years and two months from the date of his departure.

At Hubli we received a very warm welcome from our old friends. "Buster Keaton" the cinema proprietor, and A. A. Gaffar, who had also proved a friend to us two years ago greeted us with open arms and smiles of joy and welcome. The hotel keeper, "Sammy," greeted us with smiles and insisted on us having "coffee" at his expense at his hotel.

We were happy, we felt we had returned "HOME," after travelling 5 109 miles round India. At Hubli I gave a lecture at the Anglo-Urdu High School, and was entertained to tea by the Head Master and Staff, who, when wishing good-bye, wished me God-speed and hoped we would meet again and that my record would be many more thousands of miles.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

One Kiss Not A Home-Wrecker

An "isolated" kiss is not sufficient ground for divorce, according to the Supreme Court of Austria—but a whole series may be.

Dismissing the petition of a Vienna business man, who saw his wife kiss another man in a public park, the President of the Court reversed the judgment of two lower courts.

An isolated act, he said, unless of a very grave nature, was no reason for wrecking a home.

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

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A Woman Who Tricked A Fleet

(Continued from page 1)

would marry her and take her to Russia as his wife, as soon as the evacuation of the place which was long expected, was ordered by the Headquarters. She loved him, he told her he would die for her. With the credulity of the full flush of her newly-found youth, she believed him and gave herself up to him body and soul unreservedly.

In a few months she was on her way to become a mother.

But marriage still seemed to evade her—some excuse that appeared sufficient to her unsophiscated mind was always forthcoming from her lover every time she broached the topic...she did not dare to break the spell of the present—it was so pleasant!

Then came the day of the evacuation of Libau by the Russians. To her it was to be the dawning day of a new life in Russia. She was wondering how it would feel to have child—to be in Russia. She had picked up their things—the Officer's and her own—for they now were openly living together in readiness for leaving Libau....

He came that day.....he asked his servant to take away all his things...and when she timidly asked about herself, he laughed at her and told her:

"It was great fun while it lasted, but now it is at an end"!

She heard him, but did not still understand...it was only when she saw him start to leave that she realised the full tragedy of her situation!

She begged, she wept, she implored....

"At least give our child a chance —marry me before you leave—" He laughed at her in ridicule!

"Why should I? I have already a wife and two children at Petrograd. And as for that brat you are bearing—how do I know with a woman like you as her mother, that it is mine"!

"I will not let you go, you devil". she shrieked hysterically and caught hold of his knees.

He had kicked her and freed himself, hastily collected his belonging and left her a fallen woman for ever....a child had later been born—it was now in an orphanage....and now she lived for her child and her revenge!!.

That was the story of Anna Libau.

The Lost Bet

Sophiscated as he was, Kurt Bremmarman was touched by the story.

"Do you know who he was, what was his name?", he asked in sympathetic tones.

"I used to call him Serge, he said he was an officer connected with coastal defence—that is all I know...."

"Have you any of his letters, they might give us some clue", he continued. She seemed to consider for a moment and hesitate.

"Nothing that will help you to trace him—but well, in his haste he left his valise, I subsequently examined it—it seems to contain some maps and some figures—quite unintelligible to me, if you can make something of it you are welcome". With these words she went inside to get the left valise, of her erstwhile lover.

"An Officer of the Coastal Defences....some maps..some figures.. hum", muttered Kurt Bremmarman to himself, "sounds interesting".

The valise was soon found and the papers she referred to located. Kurt Bremmarman glanced at the maps and the mysterious figures. He knew enough of naval strategy immediately to recognise these papers as charts of Russian minefields—the very documents for which the German Secret Service was hunting, accident had placed him in a fair way towards quick promotion...he would take the papers to the proper quarters...

"I have a friend who knows cyphers and such things", he said guardedly, "I am taking these to him and if there is anything to know from these we will know it and now Anna.....inspite of all that you have gone through, I want you to be my wife. Will you marry me?"

There was no answer, but he saw a tear-stained face turned away—he knew women and he know it was his opportunity. Boldly he got up and took the unresisting form of Anna in his arms and implanted his first kiss of real love on her lips...

He left Anna that day in high elation—he had lost his bet it was true, but to-day he had gained two much better things—a sure promotion, and a sure love.

With the precious documents in his pockets, Kurt Bremmarman trode on air that evening on his way to his superior Officer there to lay the papers before him, papers that meant thanks, promotion, perhaps a captaincy....

* * * *

Kurt Bremmarman's elation was found to be fully justified, for when checked by the German naval experts, the chart was found correctly describing the suspected locations, it tallied in every detail with the information in their possession.

The German naval authorities rubbed their hands in glee, and thanked Kurt Bremmarman. On the basis of the chart, they laid their plans for the proposed offensive. Kurt Bremmarman became the hero of the day...

A reconnaissance was carried out thirty-six hours before the attack. A trial trip of the 'safe' route was made as far as was possible. Everything pointed to the truth of the Bremmarman Chart, as it came to be called in the German circles.

Trapped!

At the appointed hour the vanguard of German destroyers steamed into the Gulf. A low mist hung over the sea and it effectively covered their position.

The boats were well inside before the Russian Batteries opened fire. Helped by the secret chart, the Germans returned the fire, thus engaging the enemies' guns while the boats and destroyers zigzagged through the perilous, thick minefields. Everything went off even better than planned....soon the Russian batteries stopped fire..... evidently there had been a chance lucky hit.. the Germans were overjoyed.... They apparently had only to land and take possession...

Half the distance had been covered, when disaster smote the flotilla. As the leading destroyers made a star-board turn according to the 'chart' to pass safely through the Russian mines, there were two deafening explosions. Huge columns of water shot up and when they subsided, the boat was seen to be on the point of sinking.

Things began to happen from thence onwards. Every safe turn according to the chart brought an explosion sinking or damaging their ships.... and to add to their confusion, a battery nearby, not shown in the secret chart, opened fire and numerous others followed. The German ships were between the devil and the deep sea—in trying to avoid the fire of the batteries which cruelly shelled them at almost dead range, within which they had come trusting the chart. They struck against the mines..... ..... destroyer after destroyer suffered, boats were sunk and the German landing party was simply being mown down.

There was nothing to be gained by the attack now. The Germans beat a hasty and disastrous retreat, followed by the Russian shells.

Thanks to Kurt Bremmarmann and his "secret chart", the morale of the Baltic Squadron was broken, the Admiral in question was recalled and the wrath of the German authorities knew no bounds. There was a court-martial, but it was amply proved that Kurt Bremmarmann had acted in good faith. High and low they carried on the search for his 'lady-love' —waitress Anna of Libau—but she too had vanished—it seemed into thin air! For the rest of the war, the instructions of the Headquarters were to remain on the defensive and the Baltic Squadron, burned by hot milk now smiled even at its cup of cool water.

The brains of the Russian Secret Service had heard of the German demand for a chart of Russian Mines. They had also heard of Kurt Bremmarmann, the master 'lady-killer'. They decided to meet the wishes of both—to give Kurt Bremmarmann his 'kill' and the German Navy the 'secret' map they so much wanted.

Of course, the whole thing was a clever and strategically planned fake—true only to a certain point. They deputed Katrina Isselman, born of a noble family, who for some years had served as an actress and then an amanuensis in in the Petersburg Admiralty to carry out the plan. She played her part perfectly and the plot of the 'faked chart' succeeded beyond their wildest expectations.

* * * *

Kurt Brommarmann came unscathed through the court-martial and lived through the war and story has a fitting end. Months after the Riga Disaster, while at Kiel he received a letter posted in Berlin.....:

"My poor Kurt", wrote his Anna of Libau, "I cannot help feeling sorry for your disillusionment—if, that is, you loved me as dearly as you protested. It was no pleasure for me to deceive you, but just as you were doing your duty to your country, so was I serving mine..... ....."

After the War, Kurt Bremarmann became a stevedore in Hamburg and his most cherished possession is that letter from "Anna" —as he still continues to call her. He is, they say, cured of his 'lady-killing', for he has at a bitter cost learned the great truth of life—that things that seem most real to us in life are very often its greatest, though very glittering lies.....

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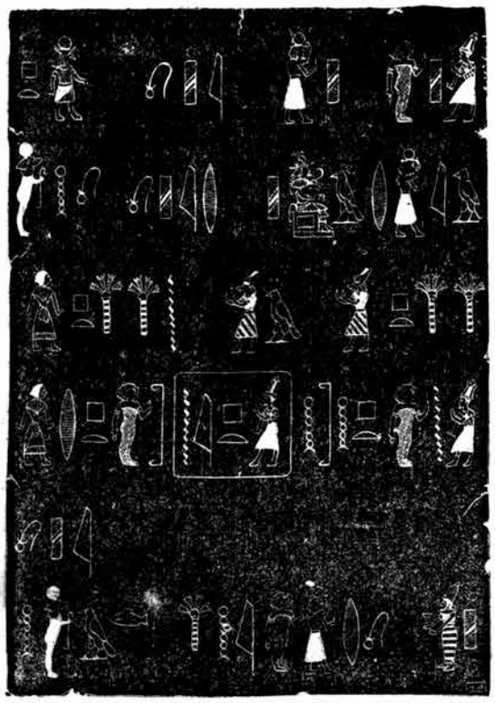

THE lure of the past always engrossed the thoughts of Everin Dett, who spent most of his time in the library, reading books about ancient Egypt. Everin fondly dreamed of going to the land of the pharoahs and excavating one of the old tombs, though he knew this was impossible. Then, unexpectedly, his dream came true, for he inherited a substantial fortune. As soon as he could cash in some of the bonds his uncle left him, Everin gathered together an outfit and took a ship to Egypt.

His parting caused great grief to the people he left behind him. When they heard that Everin had come into a legacy, they foolishly expected him to pay back the money he owed. Of course, Everin had no time to bother with such trivialities and was broadminded enough to remain indifferent to their sarcastic letters in which they stated that Everin was not an Egyptologist, but just as plain Gyppologist.

However, the dreamy Everin reckoned not with the world-wide scope of the Cani Collecting Company. Even before Everin reached his long sought tomb, a representative of this concern had been there and had neatly buried a tablet so that Everin would be sure to find it. And Everin did find it.

How happy he was, as he surveyed the heavy flat stone covered with hieroglyphics. Everin assumed that each of the queer figures must be a letter of the ancient Egyptian alphabet, but it never occurred to him that the old Egyptians did not speak English. Accordingly, he set about substituting different letters of the English alphabet for the various hieroglyphic figures and—sure enough—he finally was able to read the tablet.

What he read there it is up to the puzzlist to discover. Can you read the mysterious tablet?

(For solution see page 63.)

Riddles

In what way are everyone's eyes and the rails of a rail-road track alike?

* * * *

2. What fowl of the barnyard is like an insect?

* * * *

3. In what way are a railroad time-table and a hilly country alike?

* * * *

4. If a bald-headed father is the head of his family, what are his children?

* * * *

5. What castles are never inhabited, no matter how fine they may be?

* * * *

6. Why is a man not a man when he is bicycling, hunting, sleeping, traveling on a ship or out of place?

(For solution see page 63.)

Charade From The Zoo

A LUNCH-HOUR ramble through the park brought Pamela to the zoo. Here, she was especially fascinated by a young gentleman from the antipodes in honor of whom she composed aloud some verse. The little animal fled in fear on hearing the following effusion:

"You need not hide behind that * * * *
For, even through you are so small,
I would not harm * single hair
Of that soft, furry coat you wear.
It chanced as I was passing * *
Your hopping movements caught my eye.
And so I needs must pause to see
What sort of creature you could be
And this one cage I'll not forget,
You're the first * * * * * * * I've met."

The asterisks stand for the letters of the words to be supplied by the puzzlist. The first three of these missing words unite to form the last missing word

(For solution see page 63.)

THE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Division of the year.
6—Greek letter.
9—Leg covering.
13—Less mixed.
14—Consecrated.
15—Melody.
16—Charm.
18—Persian fairy.
19—Free from something obnoxious.
20—Animal.
22—Small point.
23—Central part.
24—Fish.
25—Pronoun.
27—Tear.
29—Cloth measure.
30—Pertaining to the cheek.
32—What was the first name of the economist who wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?
34—What Biblical name is applied to one active in relieving bodily suffering?
37—Tissues.
39—Insect egg.
40—Spanish title.
42—What great Greek dramatist wrote "Oedipus Rex"?
43—Withered.
44—Person in bondage.
45—Smart blow.
50—Printer's measures.
51—Exclamation.
52—Period of time.
54—Juice of apples.
55—Suffer anything to take place or to be done.
57—Embers.
58—Conjunction.
60—In mythology, the rainbow, personified as the messenger of the gods.
62—Genus of shrubs.
63—What queen is supposed to have founded Carthage?
64—Which state is called the "Centennial State"?
65—Transmit by wireless telegraphy or telephony.
66—A river in northwestern England.
67—Through.
68—Deliver from bondage.

VERTICAL

1—Box scientifically.
2—What great Greek dramatist wrote the "Medea"?
3—Dry.
4—Body of water.
5—Correlative of either.
6—Large box.
7—Stop.
8—Sick.
9—Jump.
10—Was indebted to.
11—Asiatic goat antelope.
12—Prepared for publication.
16—Clung tightly.
17—Affection.
20—Stinging insect.
21—Brilliant meteor.
24—Vehicle.
25—Fruit of the palm (plural)
27—Rodent.
28—From what seaport did Columbus sail in 1492?
30—Of solid character.
31—Hindu princess
33—The leaf of what tree is the national emblem of Canada?
35—Unit in measuring wire.
36—What great transatlantic liner recently established a record for speech?
38—A grasping and tricky person.
41—Thing; in law
43—Eggs.
44—In a melancholy manner
46—Malevolence.
49—Footlike part.
52—King of Judaea
54—Hue.
56—Piece of baked clay.
57—Secret message.
58—Military assistant
59—Judgment
61—Male child
62—Chance.
63—Child's name for father.
65—An island off the west coast of France near La Rochelle.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent. per cent. success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal.
(B B.)

Rebus Color Anagrams

PERCY DAUBER, the artist, is finding the time between the sales of his pictures so long that he decided to add to his meager income by painting signs. The artist was fortunate enough immediately to secure a commission to paint four pictorial signs.

When Percy was starting the work, however, he found that he was lacking four colors which he needed in painting the scenes. The puzzlist, however, easily can learn the names of the missing colors by solving the four rebus-anagrams.

The clear glass panes of the window in Percy's shop are numbered from one to 10. How can the panels be re-arranged, so that the numbers in the top and bottom horizontal rows and the left and right vertical rows add up to the same number in each of these four rows?

(For solution see page 63.)

Reminiscences Of Prem Chand

(Continued from page 51)

yet too sentimental subjective and romantic, and, often, too self-conscious to be the thing in prose fiction. That is why, I said, Prem Chand's work marked a revolution in Indian fiction. It has at once objectivity, the well-bred sensitiveness, the balance and the concreteness, the verve and perspicuity of literary prose. He does not tear a passion to tatters but his prose is quick with life.

Again, I take myself back to nearly thirty years ago when I first came upon one of his stories. I was hardly ten years old. Today, think of the literature for children, boys and girls, all over the world. I think of Aesop's Fables and its Indian predecessor the 'Hitopdesha,' the 'Arabian Nights,' Grimm's and Anderson's 'Fairy Tales,' the books of G. A. Henty and heaps of other children's books. And the realisation comes with a strange shock that the juice and fine essence of literature, its verisimilitude, realism and its gentle sensitiveness, the central and pervasive lyric quality, is not in them, great though in several respects many of these immortal classics surely are. This fine essence of literature, this blend and fusion of objectivity, realism and lyricism, we are in the habit of associating with and expecting in those works in prose and poetry which are meant for highly cultivated and adult readers. But seldom, if ever, do we expect this quality in children's books. Yet about fifty of Prem Chand's stories have not only a story interest for young readers, they have a quiet, lyrical effect on them. They induce a sensitive thoughtfulness in the subconscious of a child. There has been nothing like this in the world. There is in a considerable number of his stories a centralness, transcendent simplicity, an ease and spontaneity, the authentic accents of life. His touch in a thousand places is so light and so sure that it becomes the seal and signature at once of true literature and of the unique of India in its universal appeal. In this lies the secret of the silent and vivid impression which he makes on all readers and on all Indians, of all ages and all stages of intellectual culture and mental development. His work has the nectared breath of the Indian soil out of which Indian life has sprung, and out of which his own work grew and blossomed.

All his short stories are not equally successful. Many were dashed off in a hurry and in many he failed. But how great his best work is! He gave to the Indian vernacular the technique of the modern short story and the example of the supreme excellence of narrative style which is free from the too obvious suavities of French prose and the laboured and awkward and often struggling qualities of English and other Teutonic varieties of prose. It is gentle, fluent and easy, sensitive and substantial. It represents the very rhythm of Indian life. His touches of humour and pathos have the same ease and the same sureness of touch which marks the style. And for the first time he gave to the Indian vernaculars, in sentences scattered all over his works, brief reflections and aphorisms which if collected together would go to make a book by themselves.

Greatest Novelist

In his novels, he is great only in fragments. Perhaps the extremely complex and complicated technique of the novel, the organic unity and the constructive skill needed for great and finished work in the novel was not his 'forte.' But even as such he remains by far the greatest novelist of his generation in Urdu and Hindi and among the few great novelists in other Indian vernaculars. Those fragments in his novels of varied length, and many in number, again proclaim the master. Curiously enough here he rises far above his greatest work in the short story. These fragments, piece after long piece of inspired writing are of transcendent greatness. Each one of these is like the unfinished work of a supreme craftsman. Here Prem Chand all but touches the stars. The opening pages of the "Rangbhoomi" translated into Urdu under the title of "Chaugan-e-Hasti" are unparalleled in homeliness, vivacious simplicity, in spontaneity and in the creation of an atmosphere, big with suggestions. There are in this and in his other novels to be found, at not too infrequent intervals, masterly pages which can only be the work of a genius. He conceived and began many of his novels in a great way, then the inspiration would often break to be resumed again, but only at unexpected intervals.

My own association with him was almost throughout marked by, what I can only call, a curious difficulty. Like most of my countrymen who care at all for modern literary productions in the vernaculars, my own interest had been exclusively confined to poetry. And from the very beginning of my association with him I expected to find Prem Chand equally keen and enthusiastic about the best things of Urdu poetry. But though he would not be quite unresponsive to the appeal of lyric poetry, yet it did not evoke anything like an ecstasy in him. This puzzled me. In the beginning of our acquaintance, like most young men, I felt convinced that the lyric was the only great thing in literature. Prose, and prose fiction at that, were, I thought at best, but bastard art. Prem Chand's lack of constant enthusiasm for poetry created a difficulty for me. Also I found him not over fond of literary criticism and the subtleties of aesthetic theory. But here, I felt frankly flattered by the sincere esteem and regard which he evinced for me from the very beginning because of my interest in the subject. He was no regular or systematic reader. Few great writers are. He read at random, and in a stray fashion, and was

(Continued on page 61)

The Word Snake Puzzle

THE 48 squares of the snake-like design are to be filled with the letters that spell the words which are suggested by the 18 definitions that follow below. The last two letters of each word are the first two letters of the word immediately following.

Proceed according to the numerical order of the squares that form the snake's twists. This will cause the puzzlist to spell some of the words backwards.

The six groups of three spaces each at the two sides are to contain words which interlock with the main body of the puzzle. Here are the definitions:

1. To teach. 2. Guide by example. 3. Barnyard fowl. 4. Enshroud. 5. Leaf of a flower. 6. To charge. 7. To eat into, as metal. 8. A warehouse. 9. Second of two. 10. Mistake. 11. Beginning. 12. One who returns evil for good. Vertical words; left, side, reading down: 1. To know. 2. A measure. 3. A beverage. Right side, reading down: 1. A drink. 2. To fondle. 3. Possessive pronoun.

A Conundrum

THE eight missing words of this riddle in rhymes are suggested by the four figures and the drawings of the four objects.

Supply the missing words, then pick the correct letter from the four words to spell the word that is the solution of the conundrum, which is suggested by the written verses.

Magic With a Coin

THE amateur conjurer lays a small coin on the table, places an ordinary drinking-glass over the coin and challenges anyone to remove the coin without touching the glass.

This trick is so simple that everyone wonders why he did not think of it. All the magician does to remove the coin without touching the glass is to bang his fist on the table several times until the tumbler is moved off the coin. The conjurer then picks up the coin without touching the glass.

(For solution see page 63.)

CORNER-STONE MYSTERY

THE unusually severe storms which lashed the coast of Italy last winter toppled over the remaining walls of the old Cretonna Temple. This edifice was several hundred years old and, although parts of it had capsized from time to time, the authorities hesitated to tear it all down because it was such a cherished landmark. When the tempest completed the destruction, however, the officials gave orders to clear the ground in order that a new edifice might be erected on the historic spot.

As the new structure was to be of a greater size than the old one, the workmen dug deep beneath the level of the old temple. What was their surprise to come across the foundations of a still older structure that was far beneath the stratum occupied by the other. The steam shovel scooped up the corner stone of this ancient building, but in doing so smashed it into bits. Five of these fragments were found to contain Roman numerals and were removed to the Museum of Antiquities, where scholars studied them to determine the date originally inscribed on the ancient corner stone, which left the scholars in doubt as to the correct date.

There was no difficulty in assembling the five pieces so as to form a date. The trouble was that the fragments combined so easily that no less than four dates could be formed from them. Can you tell what they are? Two are in the first century, one in the third century and one in the seventh century.

Age Problem

THE ages of a father and his son present a peculiar puzzle problem.

The sum of the ages of the two men is twice the difference between their ages. When the age of the father is multiplied by the age of the son the resulting number is 10 times greater than the number resulting from their combined ages plus the difference between their ages.

At the birth of his son the father was twice as old as his son is today. What are the present ages of the two men?

(For solution see page 63.)

Conjuring With Cards

THE amateur magician asks someone secretly to select a card from the deck and re-insert it in the pack. He then cuts the deck several times and asks the name of the chosen card, which, for example, is the Queen of Clubs. The magician deals off the cards one by one, spelling letter by letter the name of the selected card, dealing a card as he names each letter, thus: "Q-U-E-E-N O-F C-L-U-B-S." As he calls the last letter "S" he turns up the last card which is the Queen of Clubs. The trick is performed as follows:

After a card has been taken from the deck, the magician squares up the cards in his left hand and then pushes the top cards to the side so that the selected card can be inserted back in the pack. As he does this he counts the cards as his left thumb pushes them to the right. When the count of 11 is reached the magician lifts that group of cards and in a nonchalant manner lets the selected card be placed under them. below the eleventh card.

As soon as the conjurer's right hand has lifted the 11 cards he carelessly pushes a few more cards along with his left thumb. The chosen card is now twelfth from the top of the deck. The conjurer now cuts the deck into four piles. Pile No. 4 is on top and should have at least 15 cards.

The magician puts pile No. 4 on pile No. 2. Then he puts pile No. 3 on pile No. 1 and next places piles Nos. 2 and 4 on piles Nos. 1 and 3. This gives the effect of mixing up the cards, but it does not change the position of the 12 top cards. At this point the magician asks the name of the chosen card. It makes no difference what card may have been selected, the conjurer spells out its name in such a way that his count ends on the card that is distant from the top card the number of cards that numerically corresponds to the number of letters that spell the name of the chosen card. In each case, as soon as the conjurer is told the name of the chosen card he returns it to the deck, seeing to it that the selected card is inserted in the pack in the manner just described. For example, if the Ace of Hearts is selected, the magician takes care that the chosen card is placed in the deck eleventh from the top card, as the name of this card contains 11 letters, and so on for any other card that may be chosen.

ONE BRITISH CHILD IN FOUR A ROAD VICTIM

Every fourth or fifth child born in Great Britain is, according to present figures, destined to be killed or injured in a road accident.

This alarming conclusion is contained in "Accidents and Their Prevention," by H. M. Vernon, member of the Technical Advisory Board, National Institute of Psychology, published by the Cambridge University Press.

Road accidents cost the nation about £20,000,000 a year; the cost to voluntary hospitals is an additional £300,000.

Other findings by Mr. Vernon are:

Industrial accident cost about £30,000,000 a year.

Every man, woman and child incurs an accident once in ten months (excluding road accidents);

Road accidents form 40 per cent. of total.

Mr. Vernon devotes much space to road accidents and reaches several valuable conclusions. He points out that:

Drivers of motor vehicles form only 3 per cent. of those killed;

In 99 per cent. of fatal accidents condition of drivers was apparently normal;

Speeds of 60 m.p.h. and over not justifiable on public roads —he suggests maximum of 45 to 50 m.p.h.;

Accidents would be considerably diminished if drivers totally abstained from alcohol.

MORE TESTS FOR DRIVERS.

He supports the present driving test and suggests further psychological tests to select the best drivers or the people most suitable for training as drivers, to discover what is lacking in inefficient drivers and to indicate to beginners the degree of ability they are likely to develop after tuition.

Other safety measures he suggests are narrow crossing places (elderly people are terrified of wide crossings), guard rails (within reason), prevention of ribbon building and better lighting.

Reminiscences Of Prem Chand

(Continued from page 60)

specially attracted by books and novels which depicted life, manners, customs, traditions, physical and historical scenes in intimate or vivid manner. Here, too, he gave evidence of his zest and curiosity. Whether it was "the old, unhappy, far off things and battles long ago" (read his 'Alha' and 'Rani Sarandha' and 'Ruthi Rani') or only "familiar matter of to-day, some natural sorrow, loss or pain, which having been may be again," Prem Chand found it at once an intimate experience as well as a wonder land.

But why, I still wondered, did he not always warm up to poetry? It is strange that something like a solution to this riddle occurred to me as I sadly mused after his death on my loss of a friend and on India's loss of one of her great sons. It occurred to me only about two weeks ago that great masters of prose have seldom been fanatical lovers of lyrics. Think of Bacon, Johnson, Hazlitt, Carlyle and Ruskin. They were not wholly taken up with lyrical poetry. Nor were the great novelists of the world. Not yet the great narrative poets and dramatists. And if it comes to that, did not Wordsworth himself, one of the supreme lyricists, have a positive distaste for the poetry of Shelley, and 'vice versa'? After all, lyrical poetry can rarely avoid a certain morbid egoism. And Prem Chand was the least egoistical and the least sentimental of all men. Nearly everyone of his works is marked by a healthy disinterested objectivity. They reach out beyond their plot and character to the history of a culture five thousand years old. His stories are greater than themselves They have the fragrance and the atmosphere of a historic culture. His books give us living phase after living phase of a life that began with the beginning of history and which still has the freshness of youth. As we read a story by him we feel that it is not about India; it is India. Nor is it all merely romantic idealism or uncritical adulation of Indian culture. He can say very sharp things about that culture at times. His work was about to enter on a new phase, and a more searching and sterner quality was noticeable in his latest stories. His art was acquiring a new dynamics and death cut him off. By his work the gain to our literature has been very great; by his death our loss has been immeasurable. —"Twentieth Century."

GIPSY PROPHECY COMES TRUE

Is gipsy fortune-telling true?

Here is an astonishing story, sent by a "Sunday Express" reader in Somerset, of a gipsy prophecy that was fulfilled to the letter.

"Twenty-eight years ago I had just put my baby daughter to bed when there was a knock at the door.

"I found an old Romany woman who asked me to give her some tea and sugar.

"When I handed it to her she said: 'May I see the little bairn who is sleeping in your room?'

"I was scared, for how should she know that my baby was sleeping in the inner room?

"As she promised not to touch the child I took her in.

"She gazed long at the sleeping babe, and then said:

"'Ah, little one! You were born into a world of love, and love will surround you all your life.

"You will climb in the profession of medicine and nursing, and will be a comfort and joy to your mother in her old age.'

"My strange visitor told me that I should know sickness and suffering and the surgeon's knife, and that when I had turned fifty I should settle in a county I never hoped to see.

"It has all come true.

"I lost my husband in the war. I have had six operations, and have been nine times in hospital. This year I settled in Somerset, a county I always longed to visit but never hoped to reach.

"My daughter is a sister in a hospital, and I thank God every day for the joy of being her mother. Never have I had a moment's anxiety about her, nor has she given me a jot of trouble."

Reward Rs. 100

Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE, PANCHPOTA BENGAL. (B.C.)

Our Humorist At Large

"My dear, I ordered this suit to measure by post, and I must have misunderstood the simple self measurements instructions."

Taxi Driver: "But the address you've given me is a vacant allotment."

Homing Husband: "Cripes, the mishus must have gone home to her mothersh, and taken the house with her."

"No thank you, you are the last man I should marry."

"And how many are there on your list in front of me?"

"Why, if it isn't old Uncle Fred."

"Gwahumba! You have let the dinner boil over again."

Son—, aged: "Mother, may I have a piece of stuffing?"

CHILDREN'S ONLY STAR IS MICKEY

Experts have discovered that children do not like seeing on the screen the type of child who puts himself on a par with grown-ups.

Children like child actors who do no more than help adults, because they realise that in real life this is all a child can do.

"This accounts for the popularity of Shirley Temple's pictures with children," Mr. Oliver Bell, general manager of the British Film Institute, told me, says "News Chronicle" correspondent. "Shirley acts the child who is dependent on grown-ups, like themselves."

Children also prefer fresh unsophisticated adult actors like Ronald Colman and Janet Gaynor.

ONE REAL STAR

Laural and Hardy appeal to them because action, speed and slapstick are "the three cinematic sine qua nons" of juvenile programme.

"Stars, as such, mean nothing to children," declared Mr. Bell "The only real star on the children's horizon is not a human being, but Mickey Mouse.

The problem for the experts is, however, no longer what children want, but how to get it for them.

WHEN PARLIAMENT BANNED CHRISTMAS!

English Puritans Of 16 Century Declared It To Be "Papistical" And "Heathen"

Parliament once banned Christmas for sixteen years! Three centuries ago the Puritans decided it was "superstitious, papistical, and heathen" and resolved to have nothing to do with it. In 1644 the Lords and Commons accordingly ordered "so-called Christmas Day" to be kept as a fast instead of a feast. But it survived, and many of its quaint, traditional customs have lasted into our own day, writes Mr. Trevor Allen in "Tit Bits".

Mari Llwyd or Holy Mary, for instance, is still practised in some Welsh villages. A party of villagers, chosen for their quick wit and aptitude at rhyming, dress up as mummers, the leader covering himself in a long white sheet and horse's head adorned with coloured ribbons.

Round the villages they go from door to door—these have been shut and barred to them—begging for permission to sing, telling to cold, hard winter days, and asking for cakes and ale Those inside lament in turn that they are poor and have little to spare, and this leads to a merry contest in singing and rhyming, each party capping the other.

This may continue for half an hour until those inside fail to find a rhyming retort; then the door is opened and the revellers are regaled with cakes and beer.

In the old days in Wales, when the festive Christmas company gathered round the flaming Yule log, you looked furtively at the shadow of your friends' flung on the wall. If the shadow appeared headless its owner would die within a year. If a hoop fell off the cask of cider in the cellar on Christmas Eve, someone in the house would die before the next Christmas!

The West Country has been rich in ancient customs. One of the most picturesque was that of visiting the principal orchards on Christmas Eve, saluting a chosen tree with an incantation, then sprinkling it with cider or dashing a bowl or jug of it against the trunk. This was to ensure plentiful bearing in the ensuing year. At Warleggan the trees were hailed with:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree!
Hats full, packs full!
Hurrah! And fire off the gun!

Sugar cakes were often laid on the branches to propitiate the spirit of the apple harvest

CHERRY CORNISH CUSTOM.

In Falmouth the poorer people always expected from the shopkeepers with whom they dealt a slice of cake and glass of gin at Christmas. Some tradesmen still observe this custom. In other parts of Cornwall it has been the custom to make a batch of saffron cakes for the household from ingredients presented by the grocer: but you were courting bad luck if you cut the cake before Christmas Day.

Wassailing a custom of Scandinavian origin, is still observed by shepherds and from labourers in some parts of the North of England. They go from door to door singing quaint rhymes and carrying "mazers" or wooden bowls decked with evergreen and ribands for offerings. Some of these mazes, curiously carved, have been handed down from father to son for generations, and date from the reign of Charles I. One old rhyme they sing, runs:—

Crown the bowl full
With gentle lamb's wool,
And, add nutmeg, sugar, ginger,
And with store of ale, too,
And this ye must do
To make the wassail a swinger.

BURNING THE ASH.

Another, deriving from Gloucestershire, goes:—

Wassail! Wassail! All over the town!
Our toast it is white, our ale it is brown,
Our bowl it is made of the maple tree,
We be all good fellows, I drink to thee!

Buring the ashen faggot on Christmas Day had its origin in the belief held by gipsies that when Christ was hiding in the Garden of Gethsemane all the trees remained silent except the ash, which betrayed the hiding place. Another legend claimed that the Babe was first washed and dressed in Bethlehem by an ash fire. The ashes of the log were taken to cellar or attic and preserved and this was believed to keep the house and inmates secure from evil spirits.

There are still people in remote parts of Ireland who believe that on Christmas Eve Judas Iscariot is allowed to re-visit the earth, and anyone who looks into a mirror that night will see either Judas or the devil peering over his shoulder.

Another Irish superstition is that on Christmas Eve the Holy Child is out alone in the dark and cold. To light him on his way, candles were placed in the windows Once, the story goes, the candles in a peasant's cottage set the curtains alight. "Glory be!" exclaimed the old peasant, springing out of his chair, "Is it the Holy Babe ye're lookin' afther or the Divil?"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Patient: "Doctor, I am prepared; tell me the worst!"

Doctor: "Well, as you say; here is the bill."

* * * *

Judge (to defendant): "It is so patent you are lying that I would advise you to get a lawyer to help you out."

* * * *

Candidate—"Now, my friends, you don't want to buy a pig in a poke to vote for me and you'll get the genuine article."

* * * *

Mrs. Williams could only find two aisle seats—one behind the other. Wishing to sit with her sister, she cautiously surveyed the man in the next seat. Finally she leaned over and whispered:

"I beg your pardon, Sir, but are you alone?"

Without even turning his head in the slightest, but twisting his mouth and shielding it with his hand, he muttered:

"Cut it out, sister, cut it out—the wife's with me."

* * * *

"What you seem to want," said the stranger to the earnest young reformer, "is a place where every person has got to live by law; where smoking is not allowed, and drink is unknown. Where every one has to go to church, and everyone keeps regular hours."

"Oh, to find such a place," exclaimed a soulful fellow.

"Easy," replied the stranger "I've just come out from doing twelve months in one!"

* * * *

An Irishman, driving a donkey-cart in the middle of a narrow road, heard continuous hooting behind him. He looked round and saw a powerful car following in his wake.

He continued on his way, and the car behind continued to hoot. After a mile or so the road widened sufficiently for the big car to draw level.

"Why didn't you make room for me to pass?" asked the infuriated driver.

"How should I know you wanted to pass? You weren't going any faster than I was," was the reply.

Counsel, to the police witness: "But if a man is on his hands and knees in the middle of the road, that does not prove he was drunk?"

Policeman: "No Sir, it does not. But this one was trying to roll up the white line."

* * * *

Sandy: "That's a fine laddie o' yours, Donald. He's got a fine head and a handsome appearance looks maist intelligent. Could ye lend me a pound?"

Donald: "I could not dae that, Sandy, thank ye a' the same, and forbye the bairn's my wife's laddie by her first husband."

* * * *

He was addressing a brilliant and distinguished gathering. He felt in the mood for panegyrics.

"Gentlemen," he said. "I have been born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, and I hope I may die an Englishman."

A voice trembling with compassion answered from the back of the hall:

"Man, hae ye na ambition?"

* * * *

Two actors who were jealous of each other met in a pub. They exchanged frigid nods.

"How are you getting along?" asked one presently.

"Pretty well," replied the other. "Still keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival steadily for a second and then asked casually: 'What's your motive?"

* * * *

There's plenty of time for Joan to think of getting married, said the husband. Let her wait until the right man comes along.

I don't see why she should wait that long, answered the wife. I didn't.

* * * *

An elderly lady had had an Eton crop. When her little grandson came to pay her a visit he looked curiously at the short hair and said, "Ye dinna look like an auld woman noo, grannie."

Grandmother was rather pleased and asked, "Whit dae I look like noo, Jimmy?"

"Ye look like an auld man," replied the boy.

* * * *

A surgeon, an architect, and a politician were arguing as to which was the oldest of the three professions.

"Who was it," said the surgeon "who took the rib from Adam to make Eve?"

"Ah," said the architect, "but who made the universe out of chaos before Adam existed?"

"Who made chaos in the first place?" said the politician.

* * * *

"Hullo! old man. I hear that your wife has gone away on a holiday."

"Yes. I write her two letters every day without fail."

"Two letters! Great Scott! that's certainly devotion."

"Oh, no, it's not that. You see, when she went away she told me that if I didn't send her a letter every day she would return at once, and you know how easily a letter can go astray."

* * * *

During recent military operations in the Far East one side captured the other's general. An envoy was sent to negotiate his exchange.

"We will give you four colonels for him," said the officer.

The offer was declined.

"Eight majors?"

"No."

"What, then?"

"We have given the matter most careful consideration, and the least we can accept is two dozen tins of condensed milk."

He was a perfect businessman. So he began the day's work by pinning up in his place of business the bright little wall motto: "Don't watch the clock."

He was a taxi driver.

* * * *

Winnie: "How old are you, granddad?"

Granddad: "One hundred and one, my dear." Winnie: "Don't be funny, granddad. That's not an age; it's a temperature.'

* * * *

"Officer, I left my car there a few minutes ago, and now it's gone."

"Must have been stolen, sir."

"No, it couldn't be that; it was insured against theft."

* * * *

The Actor—Yes, Sir, someone aimed a base, cowardly egg at me."

Friend—And what kind of an egg is that?

The Actor—A base, cowardly egg is one that hits you—and then runs!

* * * *

Doctor: "What is your profession?"

Patient (pompously): "I'm a gentleman."

"Well, you'll have to try something else, it doesn't agree with you."

* * * *

Because of continued strikes in Ohio, Remington-Rand, Inc., is moving one of its largest production units to Hamilton, Ont. The strikers apparently forgot about the shift key.—Windsor Star.

* * * *

"What a pity your engagement was broken off. Couldn't you agree?"

"We agreed perfectly, but unfortunately Sandy met a girl whose birthday fell on Christmas."

"Busy, miss? You bet I am! Every holiday season I handle roughly five thousand trunks."

"Well, please don't handle this one roughly. It's the only one I've got."—Humorist.

* * * *

Host—Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?

Guest—Will it make an angel of me?

Host—That depends on the kind of life you've led.

* * * *

Teacher: "Define advertising."

Student: "Advertising the presentation of a pretty girl holding, sitting on, or standing by an object somebody wants to induce the public to buy."

* * * *

Bill—What's this about the boys planning a kitchen shower for Jim?

Jack—Well, they all like him and, marrying the girl he is, they know he'll spend more time in the kitchen than she ever will, so they want to fix him up with things that will make his work as easy as possible.

* * * *

"Every time my wife hears a noise at night she thinks there's a burglar in the house and wakes me."

"But burglars don't make a noise."

"So I told her. And now she wakes me up when she doesn't hear anything."

* * * *

The following letter was received recently by a concern that manufactures corn syrup: "Dear Sirs: Though I have taken six cans of your corn syrup, my feet are no better now than they were before I started."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Zoo Charade: The four missing words are Wall, A, By, Wallaby.

Hieroglyphs: The interpretation of the figures on the tablet is: If you do not pay your overdue bills, we will bring suit against you. Apex Laundry Co.

Corner Stone: The dates are: 42. XLII (the two C's form the X); 62. LXII; 252. CCLII. 601. DCI. The first two dates were suggested by a facetious scholar, but the other two are according to Roman usage, the I and the inverted C being commonly used in the place of a D.

Color Anagrams: The colors are: 1. Corn (N or C). 2. Carmine (Ace, M in R). 3. Lavender (V and Reel). 4. Orange (E on Gar). The window-panes are arranged as follows: Top horizontal row—8, 5, 3, 6. Botton horizontal row—10, 1, 2, 9. Left vertical row—8, 4, 10. Right vertical row—6, 7, 9.

Word Snake: The words are: 1. Educate. 2. Teach. 3. Chicken. 4. Envelope. 5. Petal. 6. Alter. 7. Erode. 8. Depot. 9. Other. 10. Error. 11. Origin. 12. Ingrate. Side words, left down: Ken, Red, Gin. Side words, right down: Tea, Pet, Her.

Proverb: New brooms sweep clean.

Riddles: 1. They correspond, but never meet. 2. A hen because she is a lady bird. 3. Both are full of ups and downs. 4. The heirs (hairs). 5. Air castles. 6. Because he is a wheel. a-field, a-bed, a-sea, a-miss.

Ages: Father, 60; son, 20.

Conundrum: The missing words are, Four, Five, Bee Hive, Three, Eight, Spool, Skate. The missing word is FIRE.

Those Soft, Receding Gums are Pyorrhea's Warning! PROTECT YOURSELF WITH FORHAN'S AT ONCE.

Everyone needs protection against Pyorrhea. 4 out of 5 people over forty suffer from this insidious infection which generally manifests itself in tender, bleeding gums and which, if neglected, causes teeth to loosen and fall out.

Don't let Pyorrhea claim you as a victim. Use FORHAN'S For The Gums—not only to cleanse and whiten your teeth thoroughly—but, more important, to guard against Pyorrhea.

Forhan's For The Gums is a scientific, *double-duty* dentifrice developed by a specialist in mouth diseases. It is wonderfully effective, yet pleasant to use. But, most important of all, it protects your gums, while cleansing and brightening your teeth. Never neglect to brush your teeth and massage your gums with Forhan's—every night and every morning.

Write for free sample to: Muller Maclean and Co., Inc., 38P Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

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On board ship or during office hours, at home or abroad, "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne will always prove its refreshing qualities. Inhale it from your handkerchief whenever tired or put out, dab it on forehead, neck and temples to combat headache or lassitude. — Did you ever try a "4711" massage after your morning bath?
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For bath and toilet; lasting · fragrant · luxurious lather.
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How Religious Clashes Are Avoided In Nizam's Dominions

All Public Places Of Worship, Whether Temples Mosques Or Churches, Are Strictly, Regulated By Law

(By NAWAB SIR AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.)

When authorities in British India are thinking of the ways and means of rooting out the 'causes of religious quarrels and communal riots and affrays, it would be interesting to know what the Nizam and his Government have done in the matter.

The late Nizam was the first to enunciate and apply the principle to the Jaafery Mosque dispute, viz., that his Government 'as' Government should have nothing whatever to do with religious or quasi-religious practices of its subjects, but when any such practice of any community gives offence naturally to the real susceptibilities of any other community, the Government must prevent it in the interests of peace and public tranquillity. His late Highness took great pains in the wording of his 'Firman,' so as to exclude the possibility of any misunderstanding of his meaning. He wished to make it perfectly clear that his Government should not interfere until it was quite sure that the offence was actually (not hypothetically) caused to the 'real' (and not any assumed) feelings of any community.

No Public Cow Sacrifice

His more distinguished son, His Exalted Highness the Nizam adopted the same principle and issued his famous 'Jarida (Gazette) Extraordinary' prohibiting sacrifice of cows in any public place in his Dominions. The expression "public place" is authoritatively interpreted as not only a place "where the public go" but also a place "which is open to public view." There is absolutely no objection to the doing of any lawful act in an enclosed place which is neither freely accessible nor openly visible to the public using the roads and streets adjoining it.

Of the many salutary reforms which Sir Salar Jung the First introduced in the Dominions, nothing was more salutary than the establishment of the Department of Religious Affairs in place of the ancient offices of Nirkhi and Sadrus Sudoor. That Department has a restricted jurisdiction over all mosques, temples, churches, gurudwars and other places of worship and religious practices in Dominions. I say "restricted jurisdiction" because the Department goes on as if it has no jurisdiction over those places until something new ('qui nai cheez') is performed or practiced there. The moment such a "new thing" is done, the Department assumes jurisdiction and begins to exercise it. I was responsible for the Department during the Great War and a considerable time thereafter. The expression 'qui nai cheez,' "something new," means (a) non-customary practices of which any other community complains; (b) extension of the old buildings of temples, mosques, etc., by new buildings; (c) taking out processions to non-customary places or on non-customary roads; (d) playing music near, at or before non-customary places, and so forth. What is "customary" or what is "non-customary," is a question of fact which the Department decides after due inquiry into the circumstances of each particular case, in as liberal and tolerant a sort as possible. Whether a custom is ancient or not is decided by reference to the Regency of Sir Salar Jung I. The legal memory in Hyderabad need not go further back than the times of that Regency.

Regulation Of Places Of Worship

There are innumerable places of worship and religious institutions of all communities of His Exalted Highness' subjects. Most of them are supported by jaghirs, inams and even annual cash grants. District officers keep registers in which necessary information is noted of events, men and matters connected with each place of public worship or quasi-religious practices. No new mosque, temple, church and other religious place should be built or erected anywhere without first obtaining the written permission of the Secretary to the Department or the Taluqdar of the District in which it is situated. Nor without such permission should any extension or repair be undertaken to such old religious places. Before according permission, the Secretary consults the Taluqdar (Collector) of the District who is 'ex-officio' Nizam (Director) of the Religious Affairs of his District. He in his turn consults the Superintendent of Police, the Health Officer, the Tahsildar and other Officers concerned and often inspects the locality himself before reporting his opinion for orders of the Departmental Minister. Some Tahsildars were fined and several Patels were dismissed for neglect to report the construction or dedication of any religious or semi-religious building or place even in out-of-the-way corners of the Dominions.

Religious Procession

No religious procession of any kind could go out of its accustomed area, road, street or track without a written permission of the responsible officer of the locality. Severe notice is taken of any mischief-creating or even mistaken conduct of local officers on such occasions. There are strict orders that there should be no avoidable delay in granting permission to unobjectionable processions and religious proceedings or practices of any community whatever. The guiding principles in all that the Government and its officers permit or prohibit are: (1) That nothing which is likely to wound the reasonable susceptibilities of any community should be allowed to be done by any other community under cover of its religion; and (2) that every care should be taken not to prohibit and prevent any religious practice or procession which has been customary in the ordinary sense of the word, or which, if non-customary, is quite harmless and unobjectionable in the sense of not being offensive to any community. Whatever religious colour is given to a practice or procession, it must needs yield to Law and Order, if and only if it cannot be proved to be ancient, and well established beyond reasonable doubt.—"Indian Review."

RUSSIA A NATION OF READERS

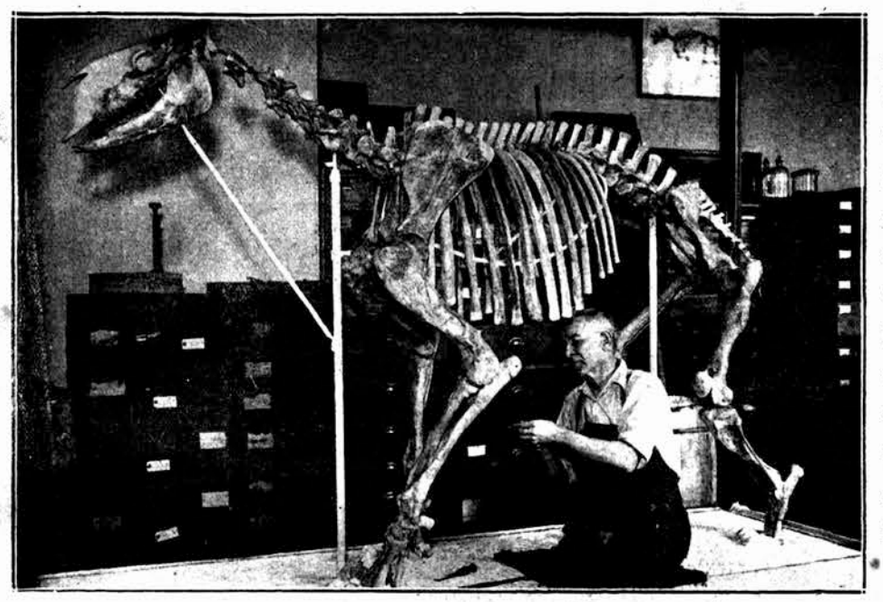
So great is the demand for reading material in Russia that the supply of paper is inadequate to meet it. This was revealed by M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, when he opened an exhibition of Soviet books at the First Edition Club.

Paper production of the U.S.S.R. had advanced from 200,000 tons in 1913 to 800,000 tons this year, and was still too small.

In 1913, he said there were only 8059 newspapers in Russia, most in the Russian language. To-day there were 10,000, published in some 80 languages. The circulations had grown from 2,700,000 to 37,000,000. One in five read a paper.

In 1913 the total number of book titles was 28 000 a year and about 1,000,000 copies were issued; in 1935 the number of titles was 44,000, and 500,000,000 copies were issued.

PREHISTORIC "CLAWED HORSE"



Mr. Thomas J. Horne of the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A., puts the finishing touches on the skeleton of the giant "Clawed Horse" of nearly 40 million years ago. The bones were obtained from Nebraska and have been joined together after considerable work and research. The skeleton indicates the beast had considerable difficulty getting its nose to the ground to eat or drink.

Right:—Maxie Herber the champion Olympic ice-skater and Ernst Baier, equally noted skater, are seen here at the Berlin Sports Hall.

Left:—This new physical exercise with fans devised by Japanese women combines strength with grace.

Silver model of the new Japanese Diet building made by Dr. Yoshikuni Okuma, Chief of the Industrial Bureau of the Financial Office, after 3 years' effort.

M. Trotsky's son (centre) lodging a complaint in Palace of Justice, Paris, about theft of documents belonging to his father.

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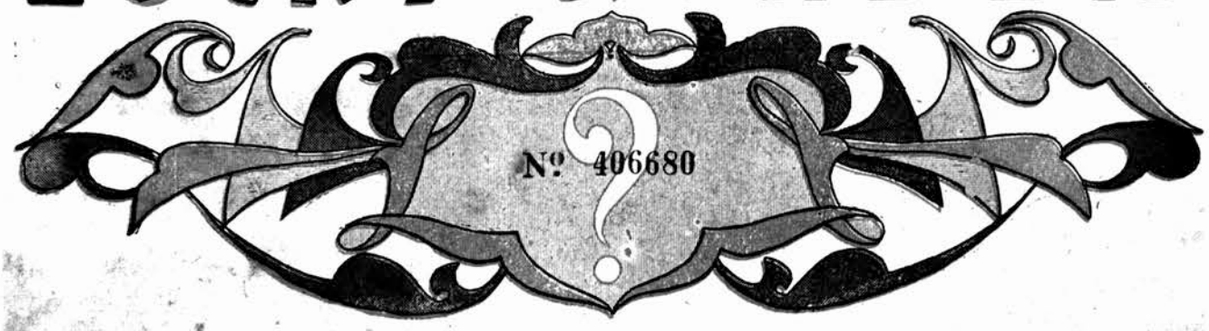

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (Cheers) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (Cheers) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using NISSEX manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (Loud Cheers)

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